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(45) **Date of Patent:** Apr. 12, 2016

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- (57) **ABSTRACT**

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- (30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

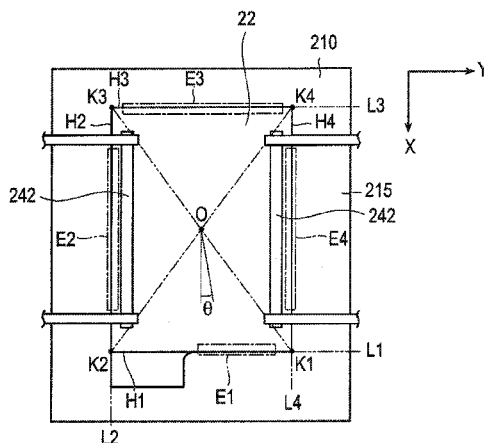
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Mar. 23, 2012 (JP) 2012-067805

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G01B 21/16 (2006.01)
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(2013.01); ***B29C 65/7847*** (2013.01);
(Continued)

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G01B 11/27
USPC 33/613, 645
See application file for complete search history.

13 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets



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B29C 65/18 (2006.01)
B29C 65/78 (2006.01)
B29C 65/00 (2006.01)
B29C 65/80 (2006.01)
H01M 10/0525 (2010.01)
H01M 10/0585 (2010.01)
B29L 31/34 (2006.01)
B29C 65/48 (2006.01)
B29C 65/56 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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 (2013.01); **B29C 66/21** (2013.01); **B29C**
66/433 (2013.01); **B29C 66/81429** (2013.01);
B29C 66/83543 (2013.01); **H01M 10/0404**
 (2013.01); **H01M 10/0463** (2013.01); **B29C**
65/48 (2013.01); **B29C 65/56** (2013.01); **B29L**
2031/3468 (2013.01); **H01M 10/0525**
 (2013.01); **H01M 10/0585** (2013.01); **Y02E**
60/122 (2013.01); **Y02P 70/54** (2015.11)

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FIG. 1

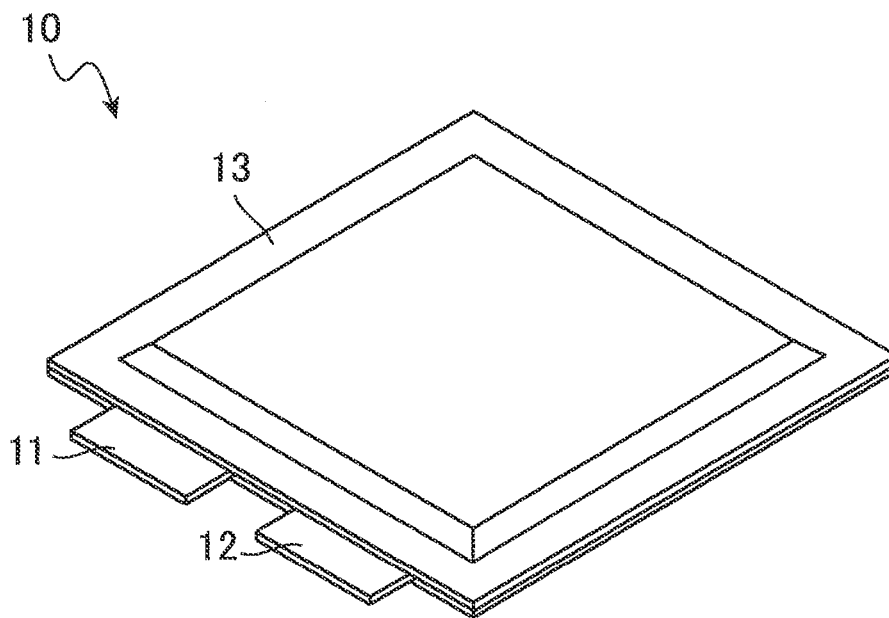


FIG. 2

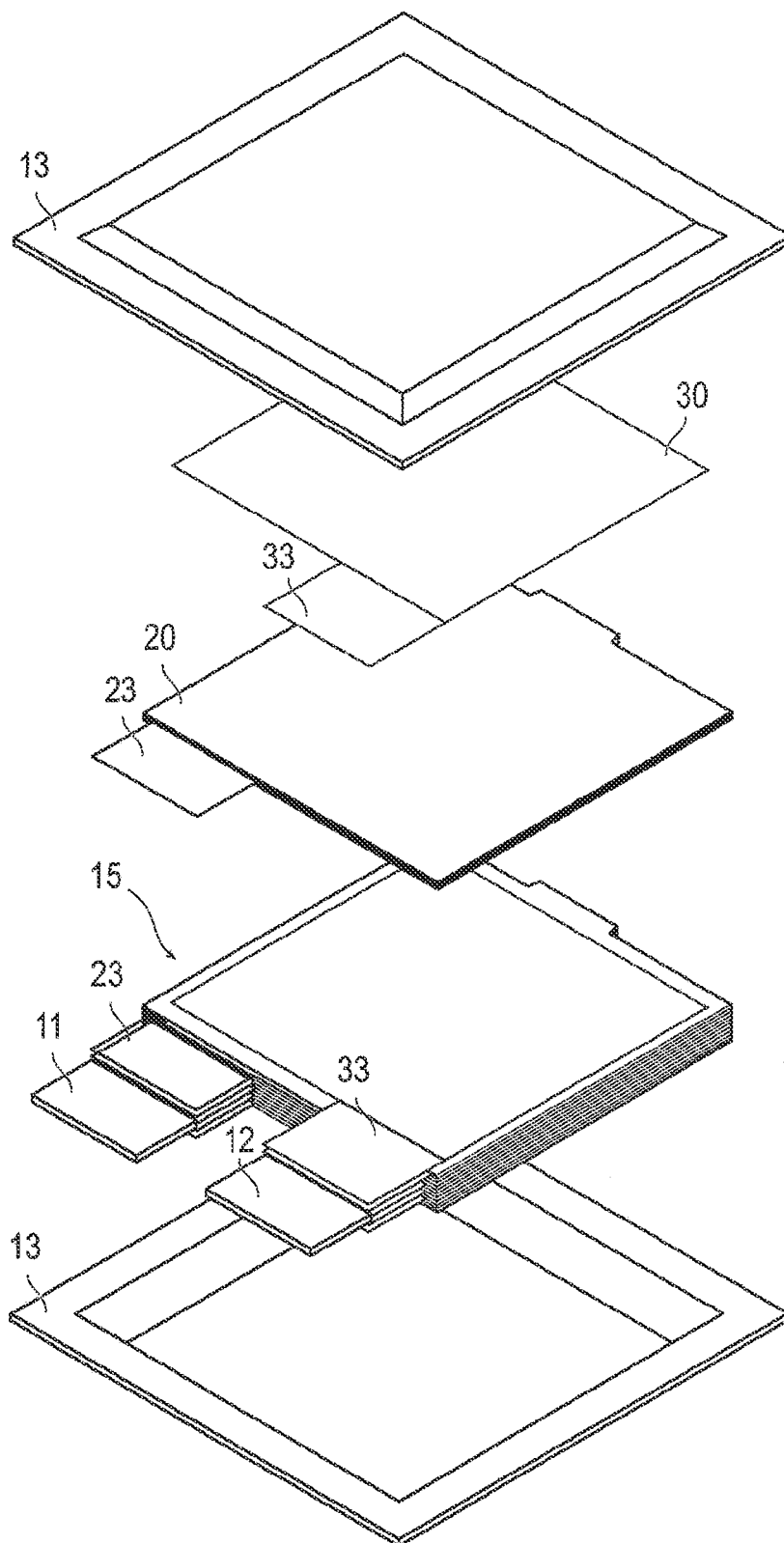


FIG. 3

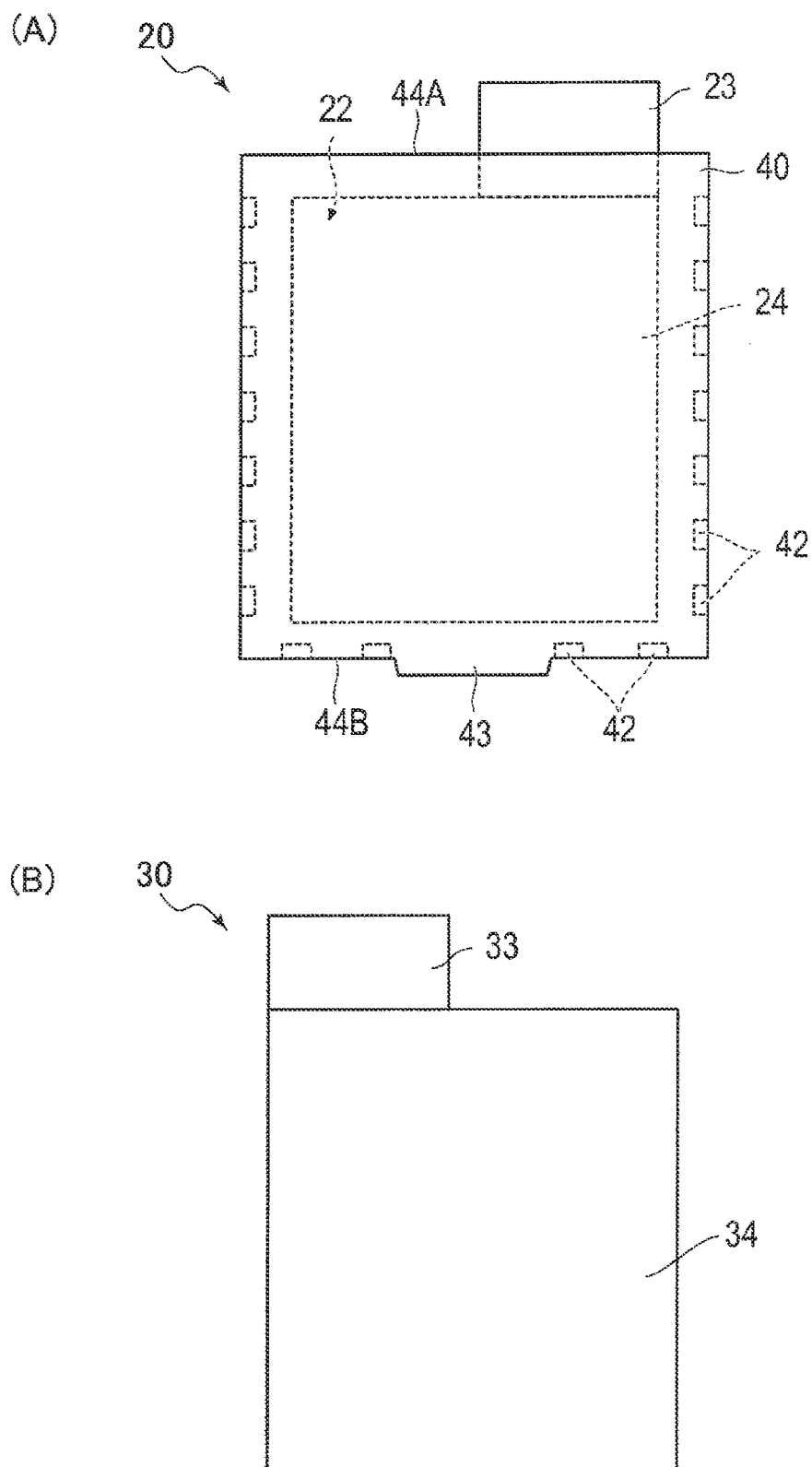
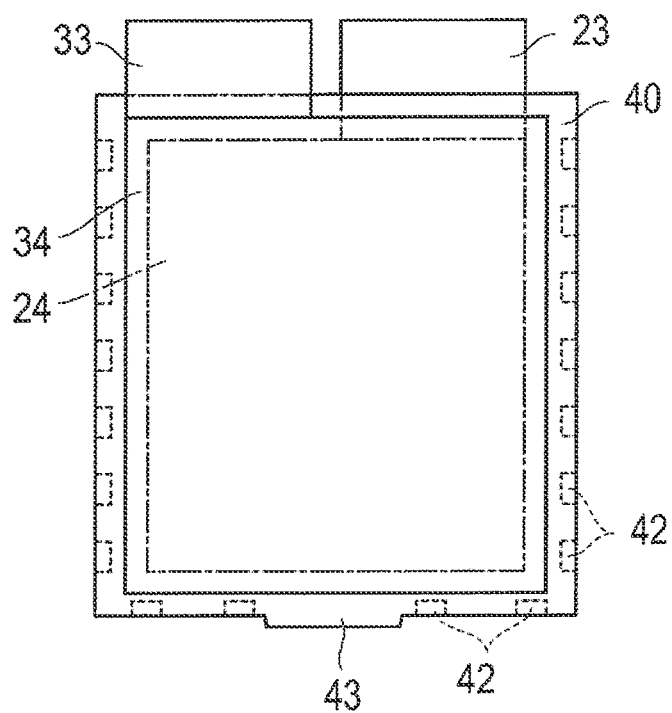
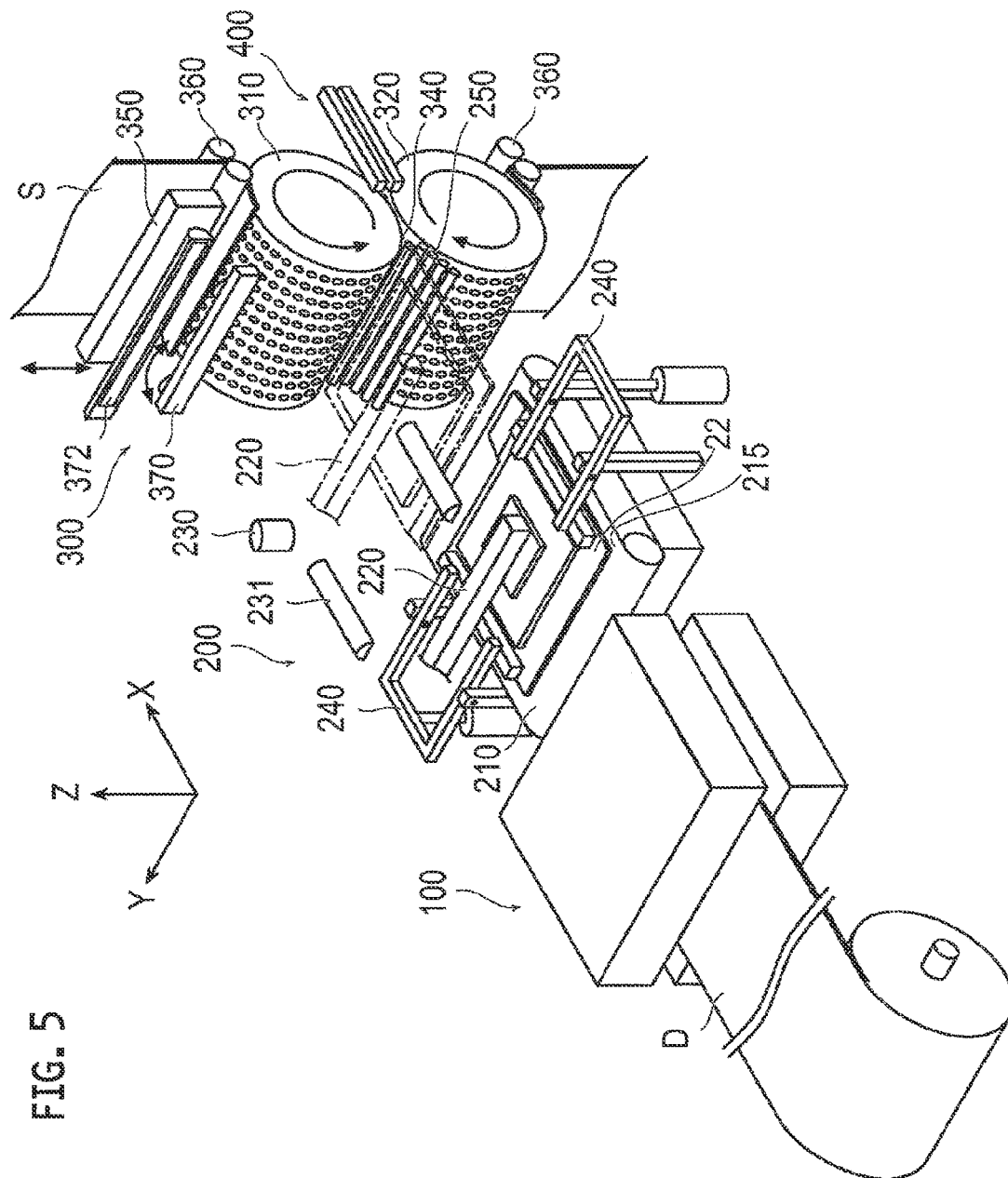


FIG. 4





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FIG. 6

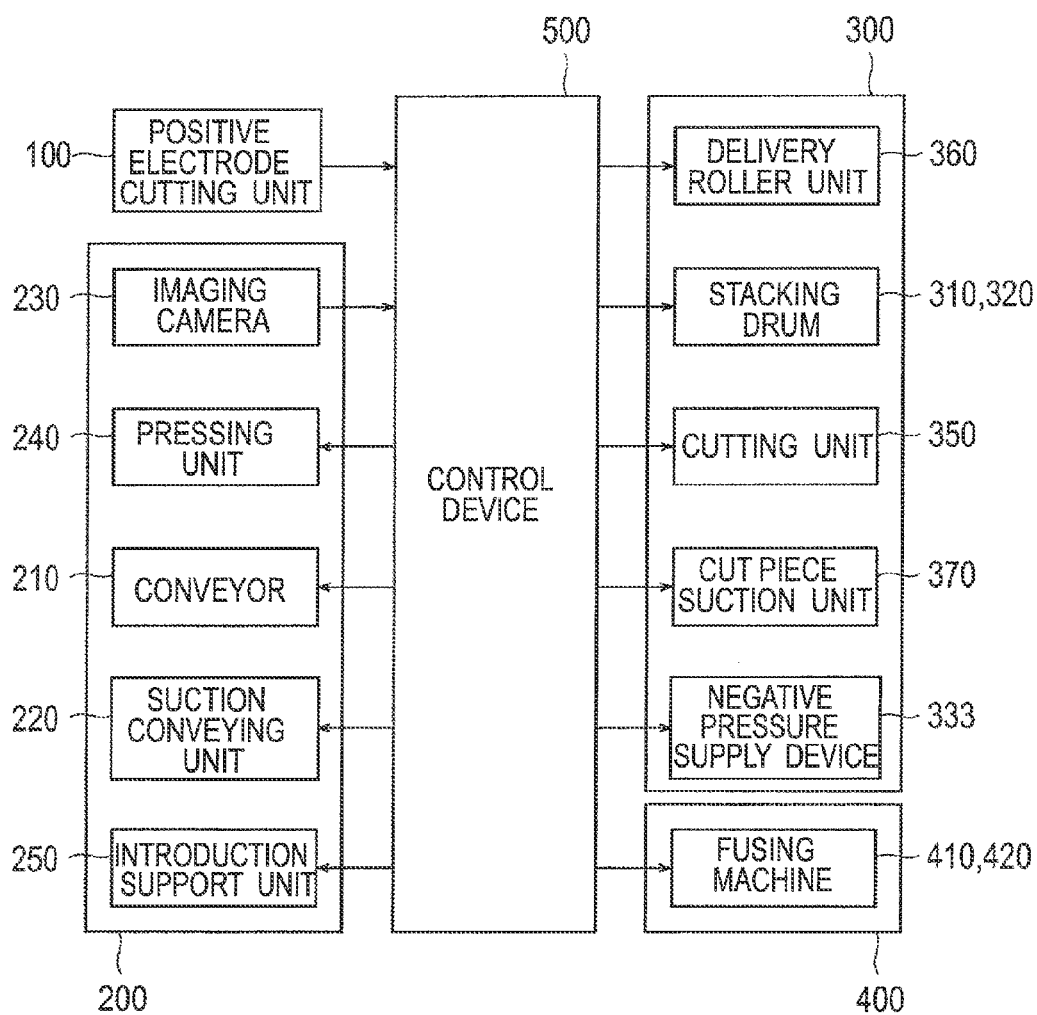


FIG. 7

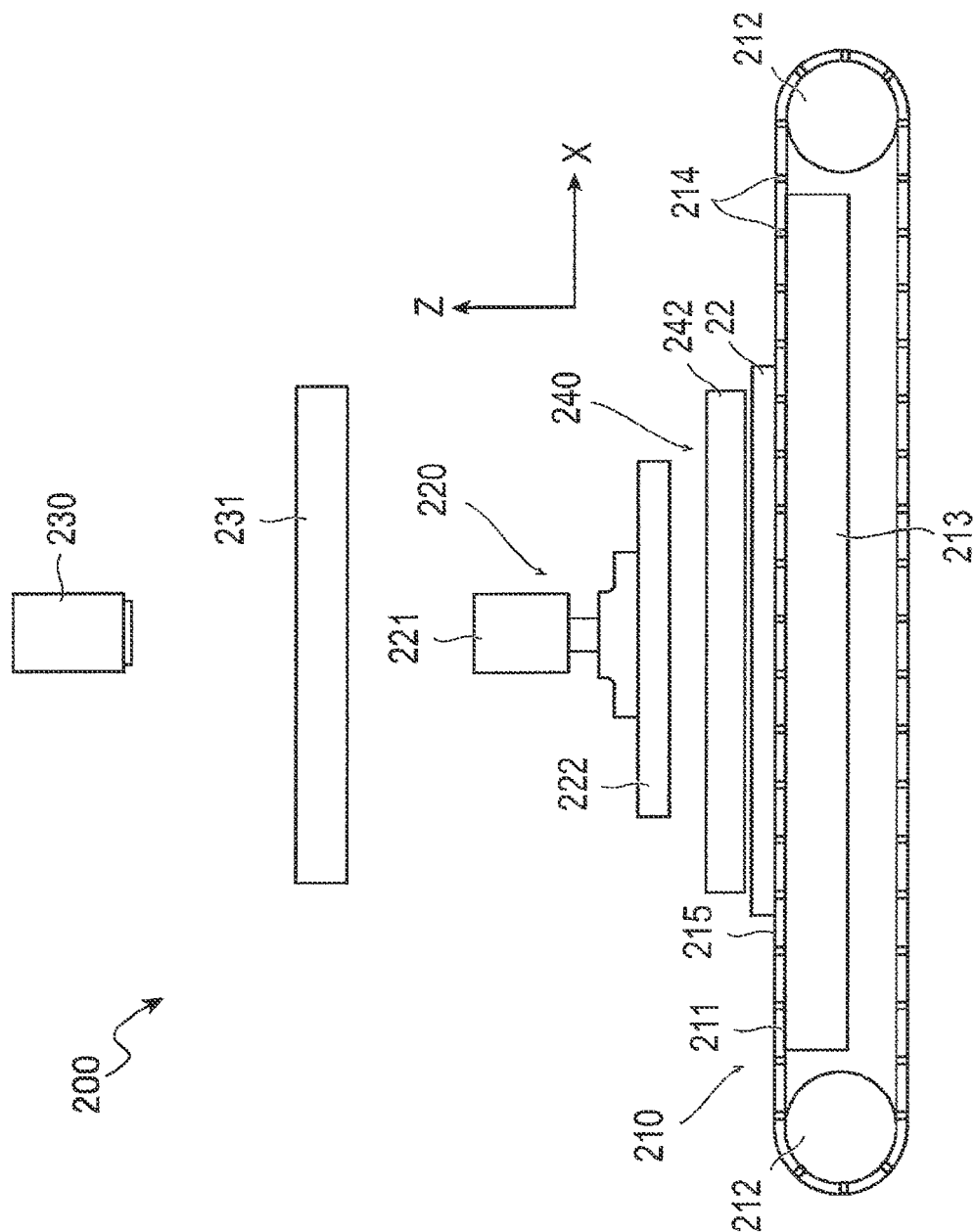


FIG. 8

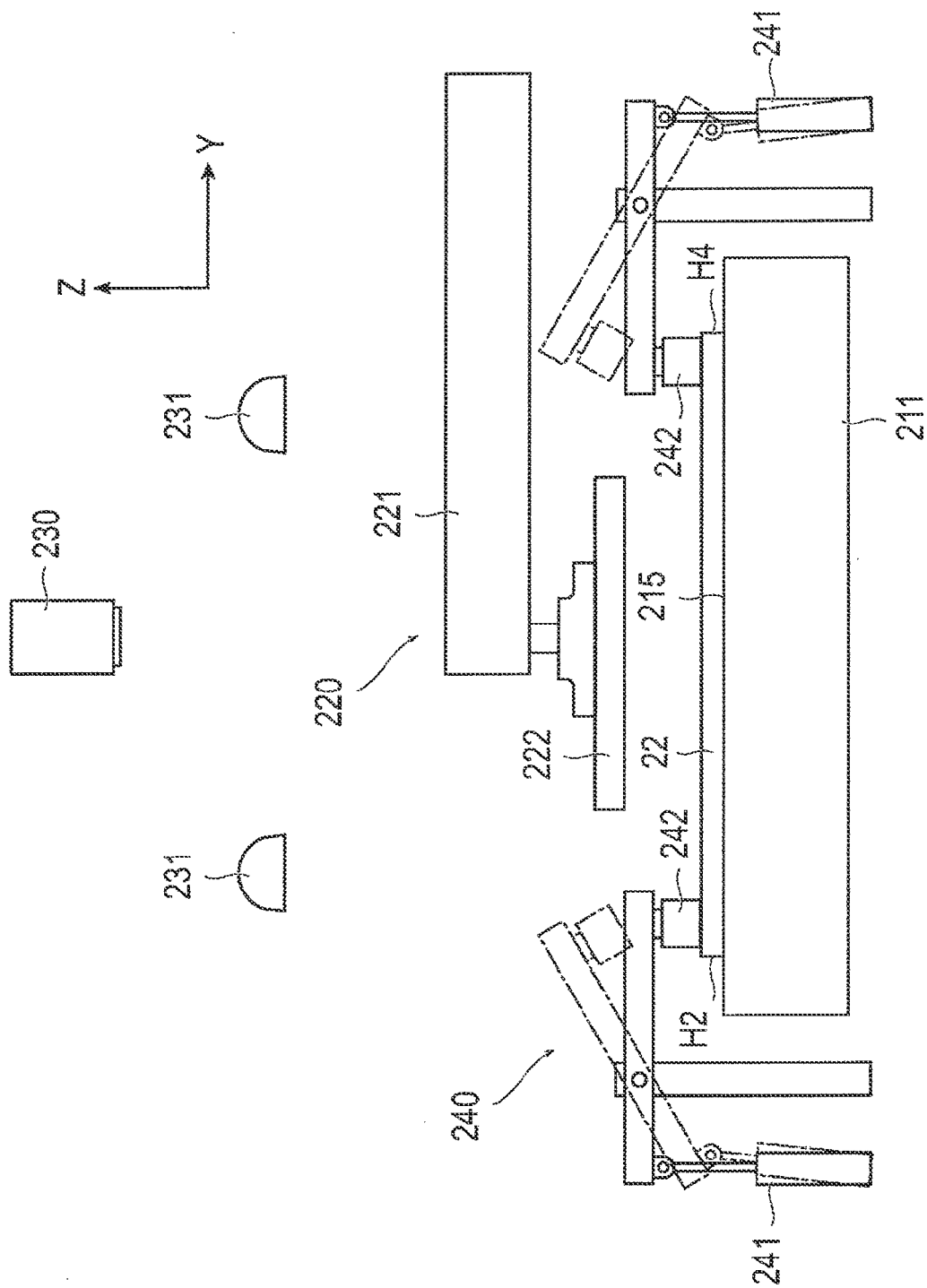


FIG. 9

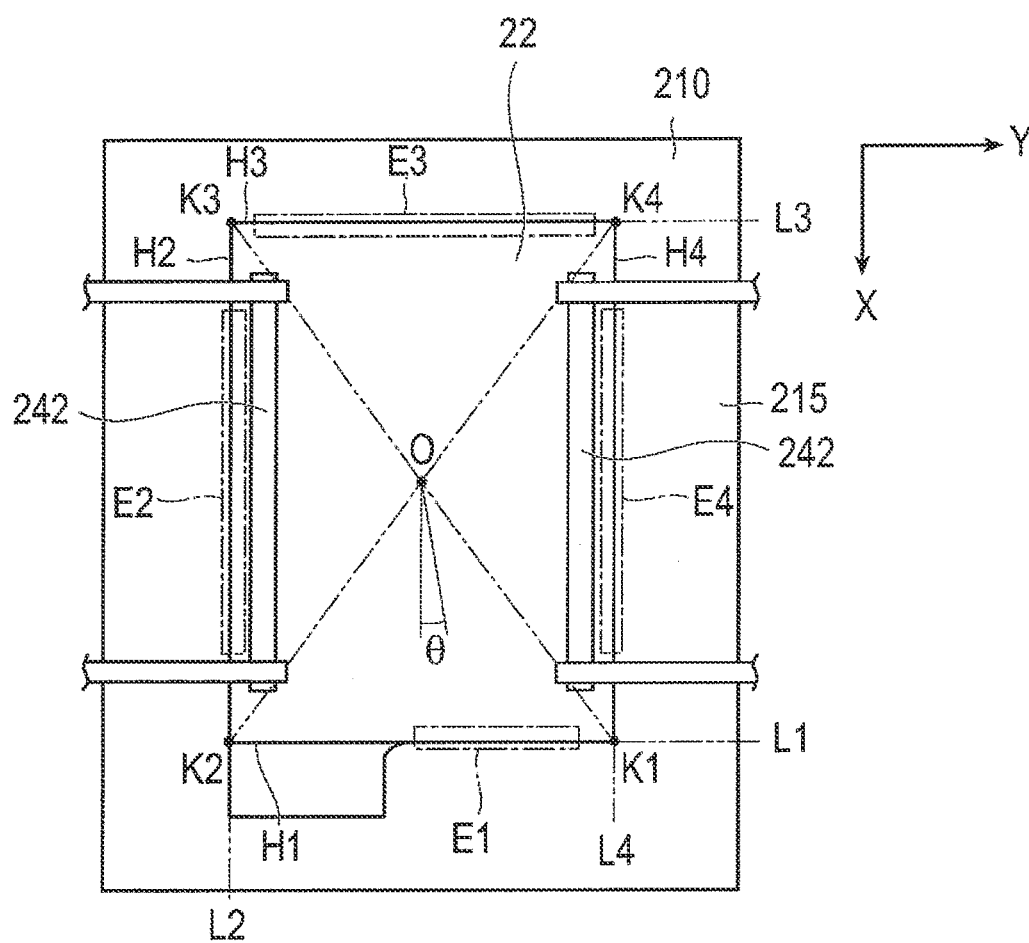
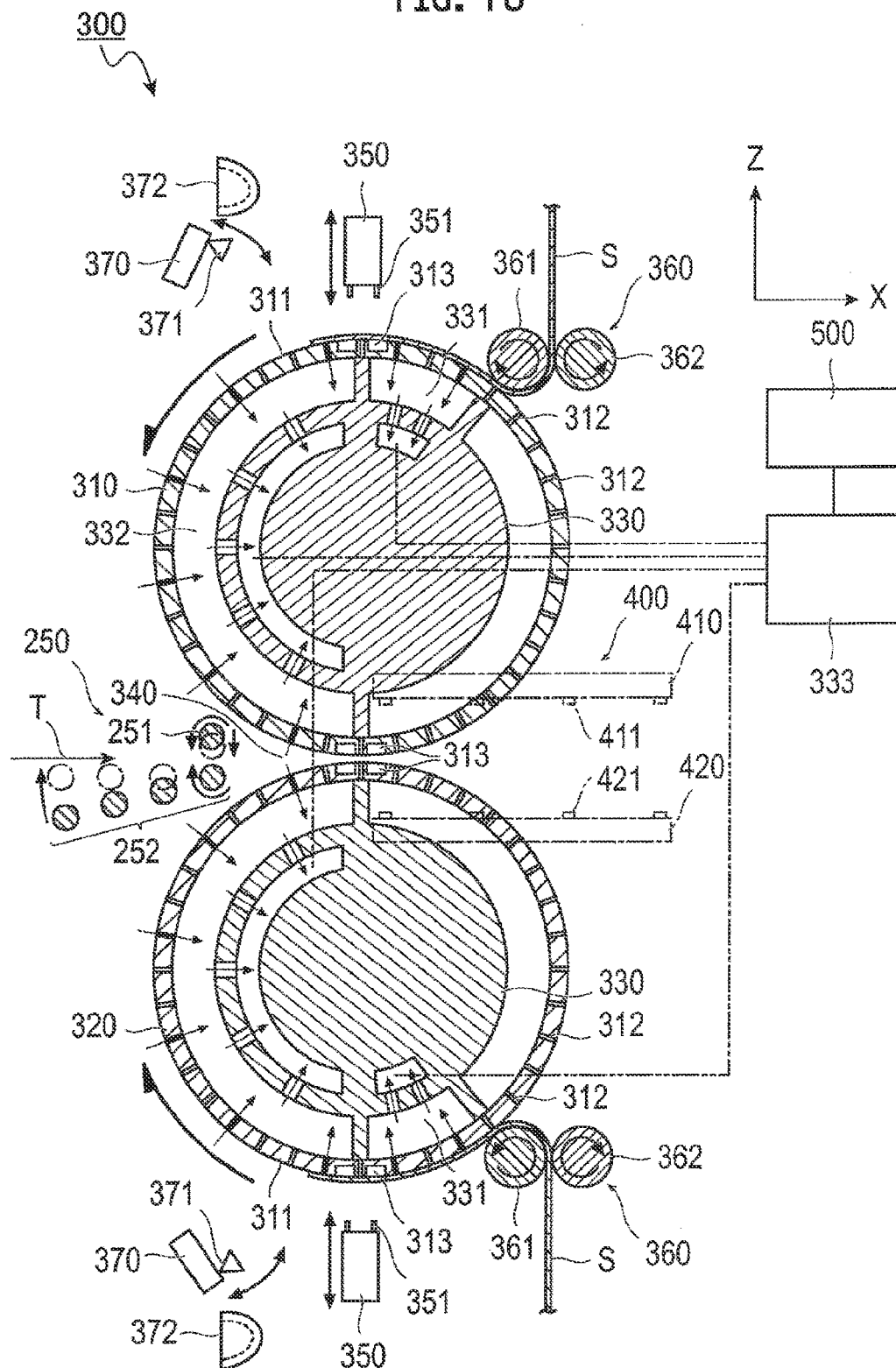


FIG. 10



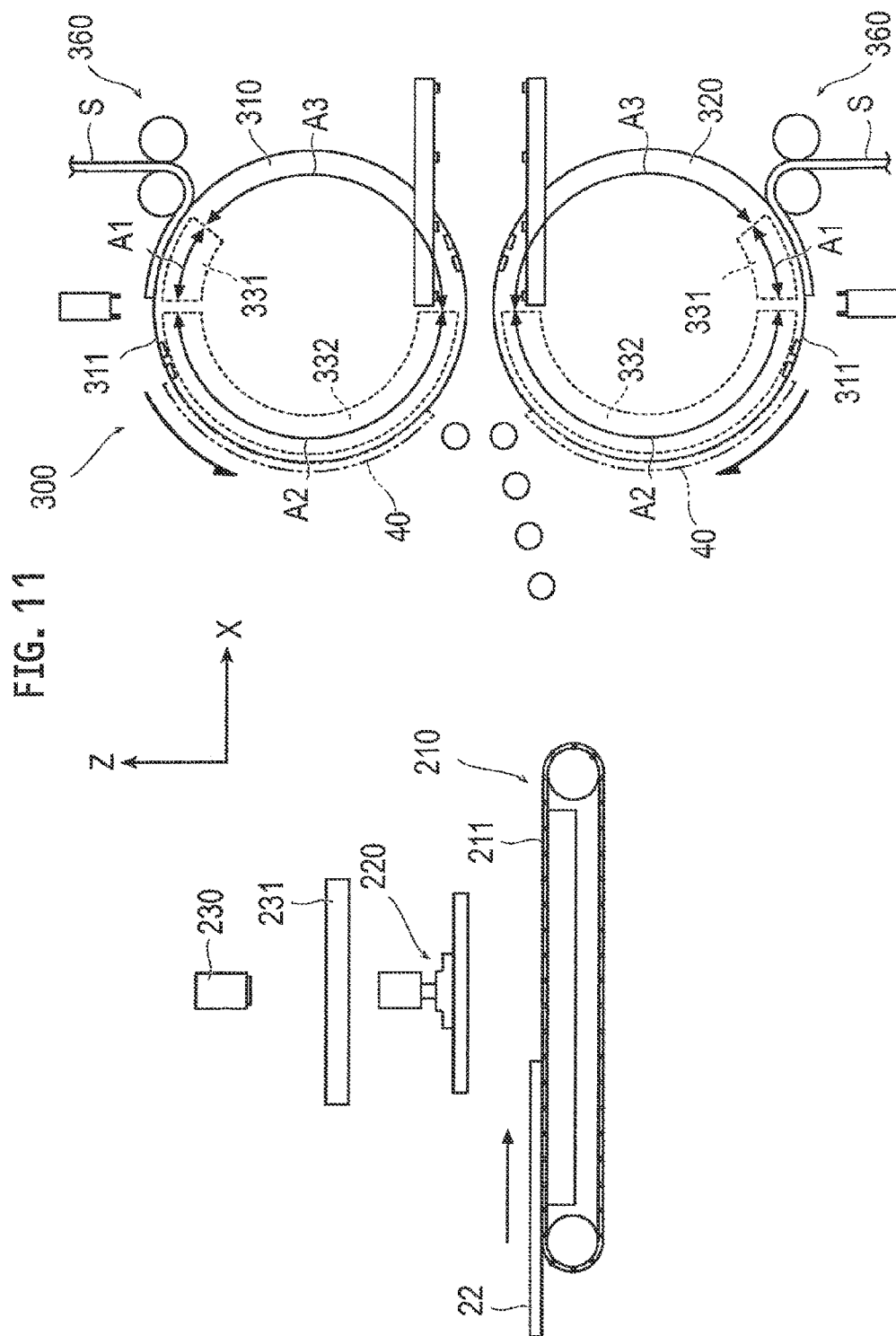


FIG. 12

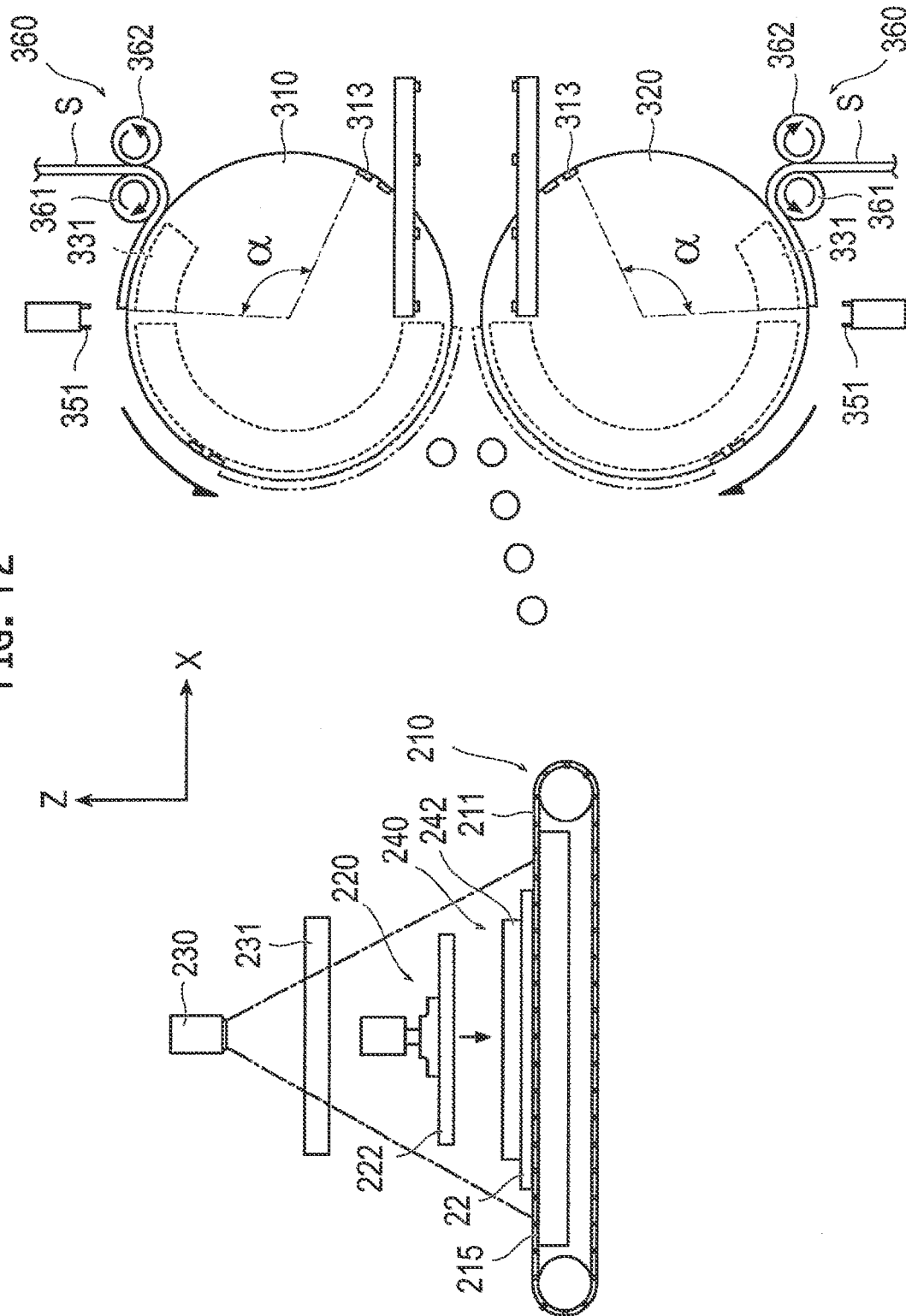
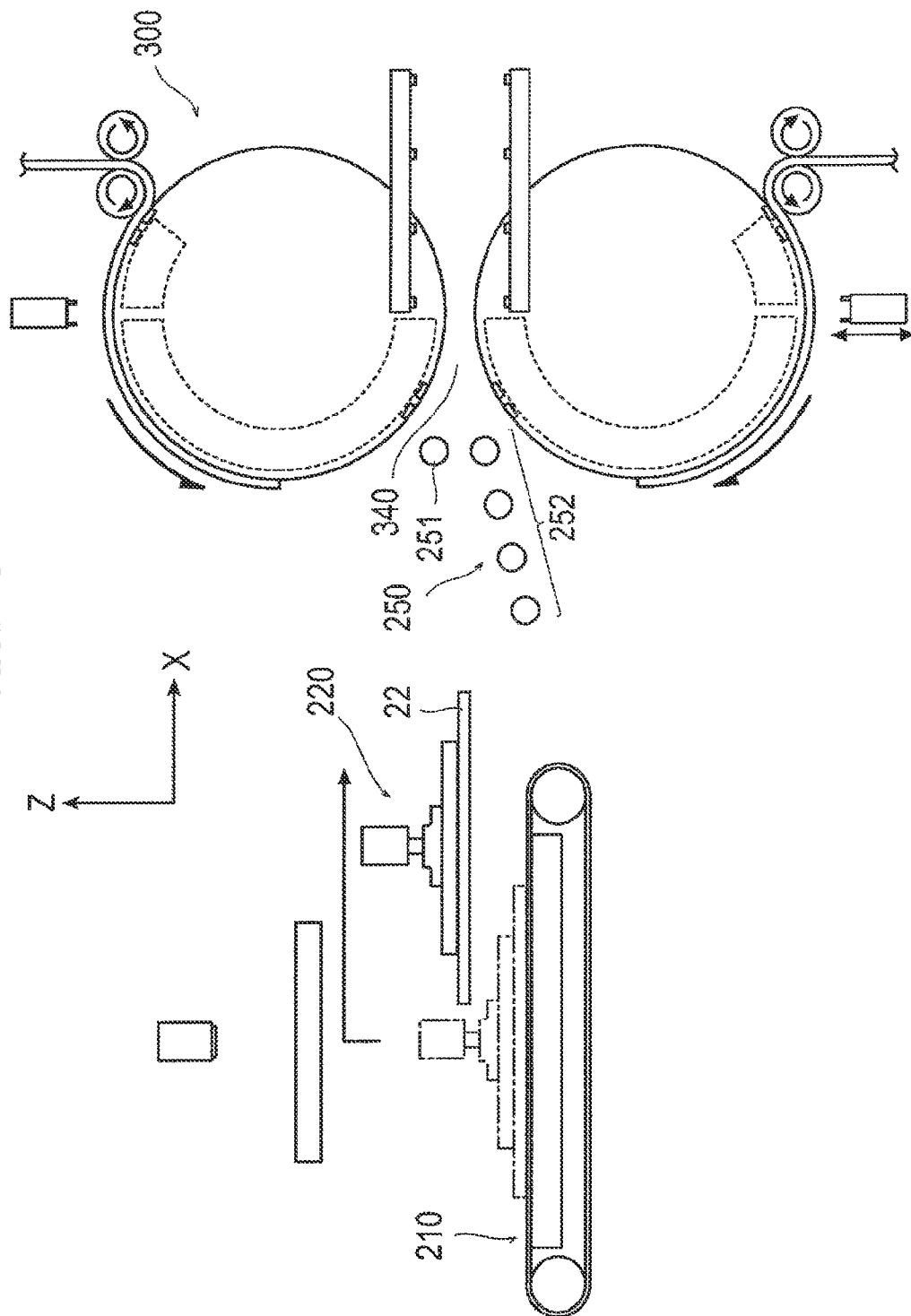
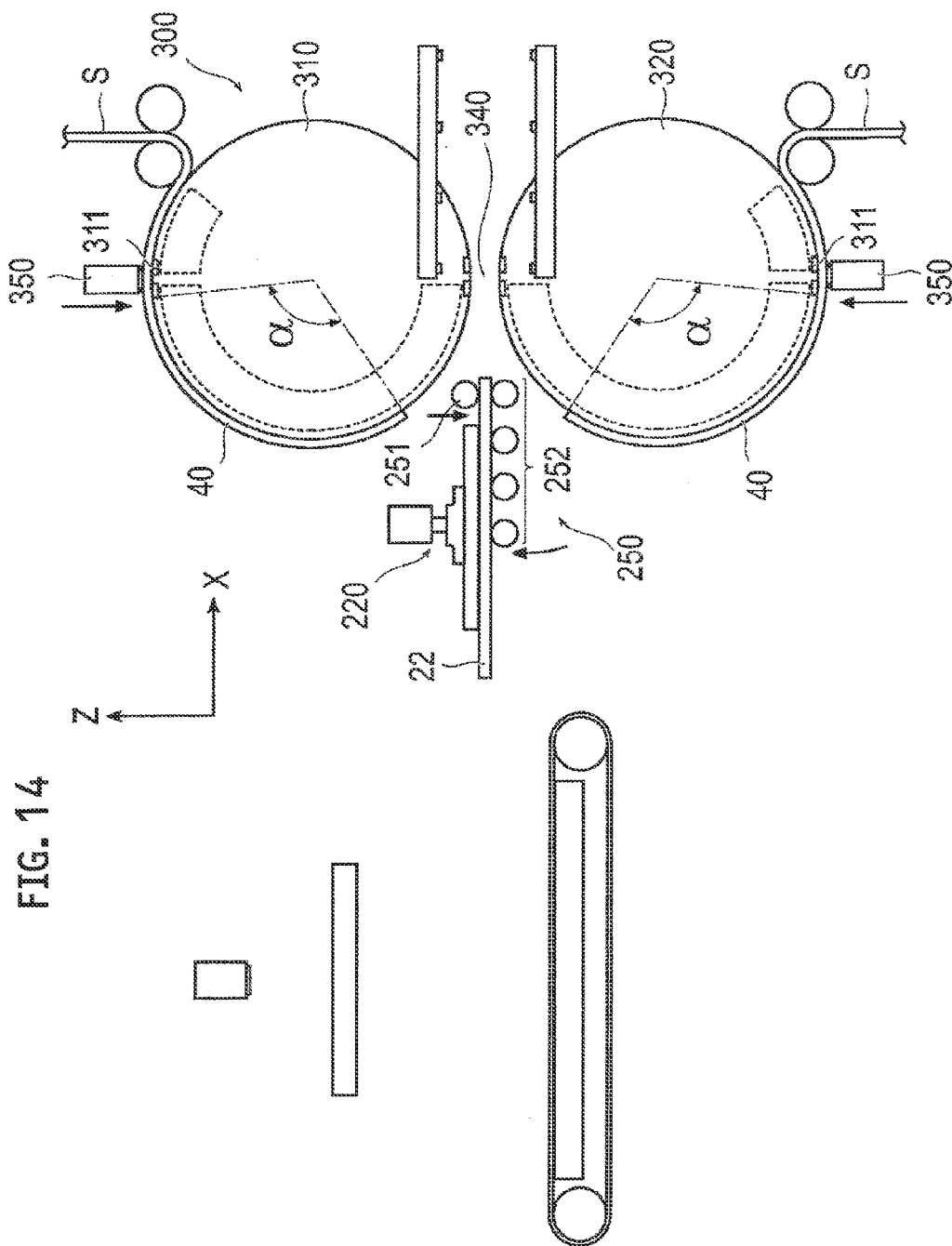


FIG. 13





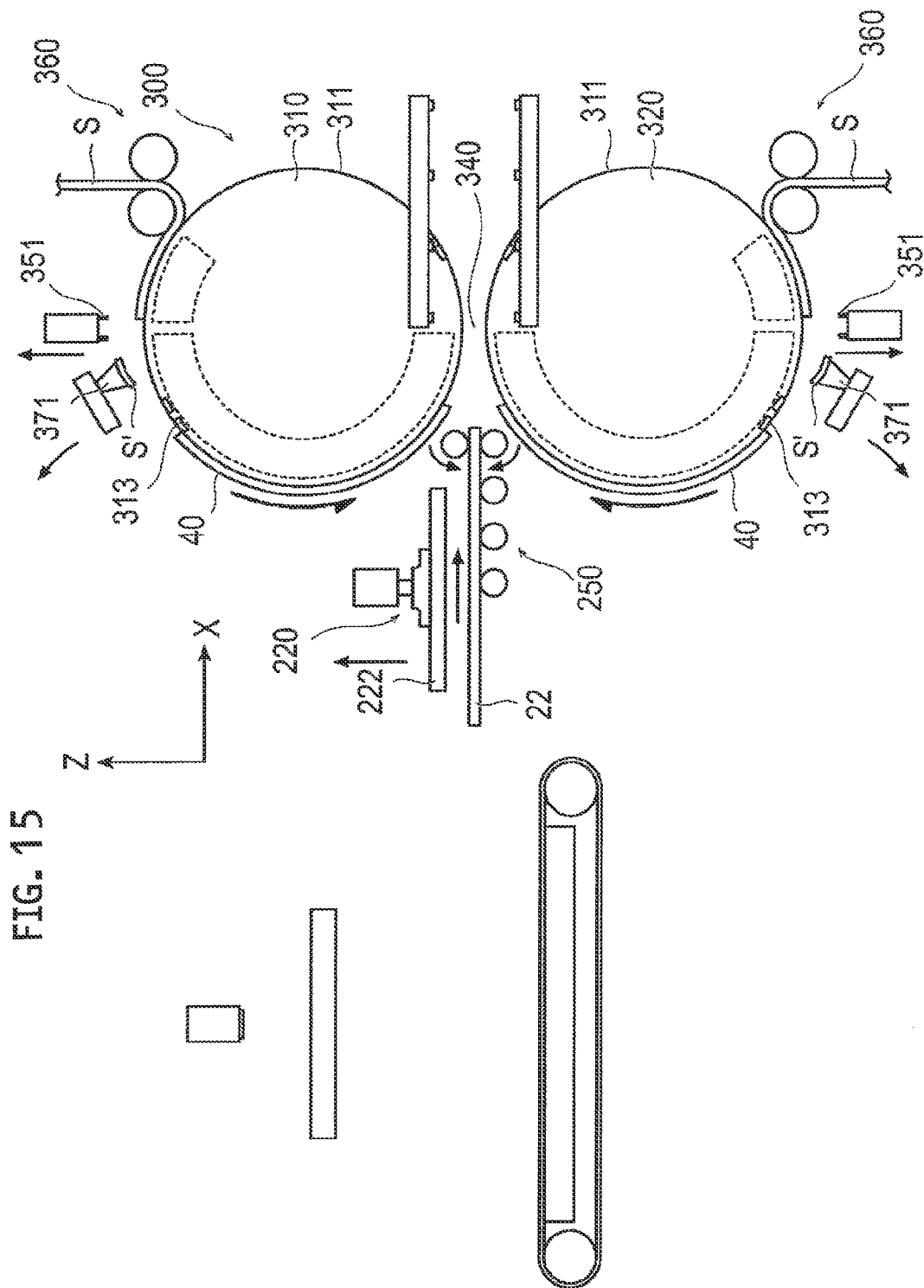


FIG. 6

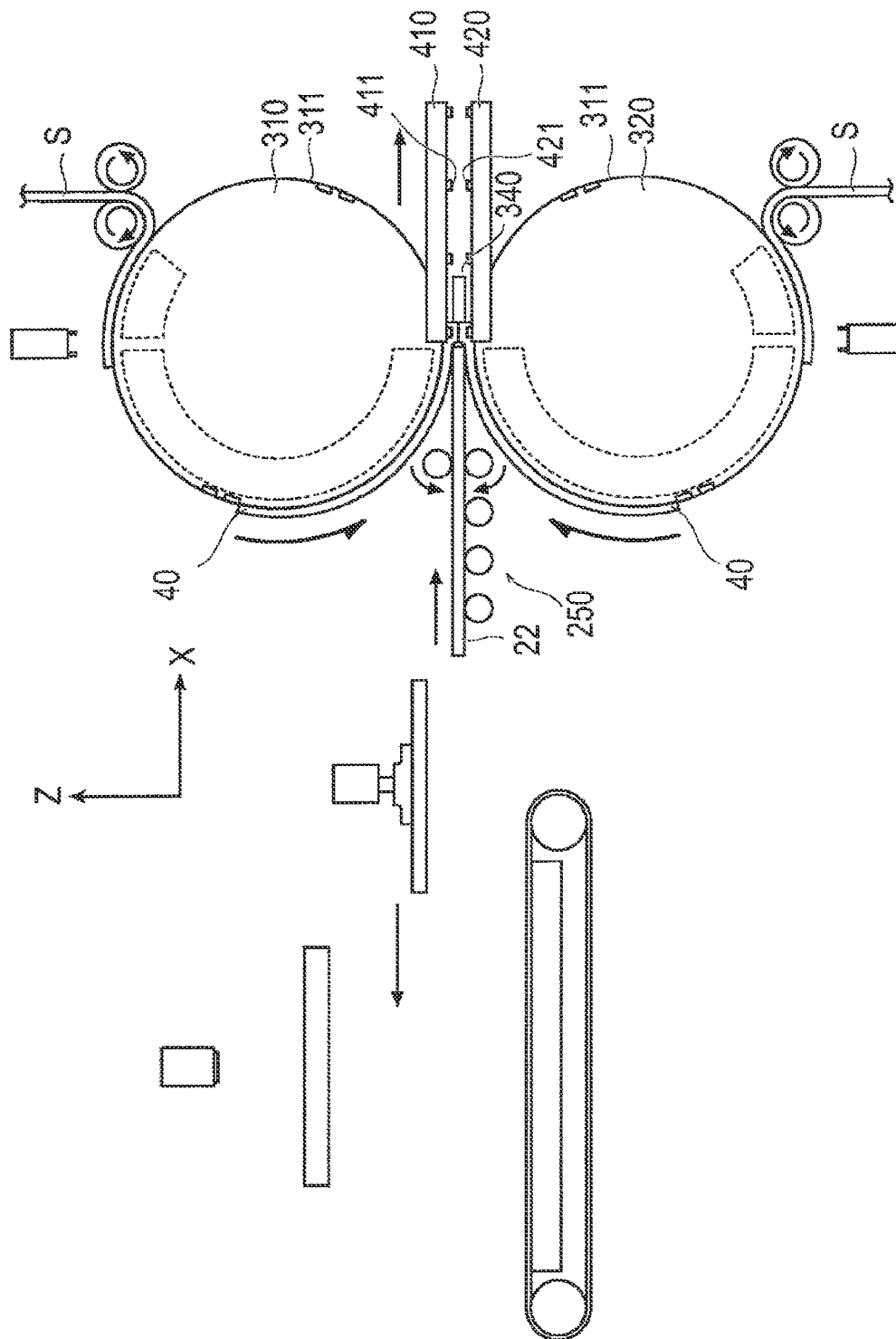
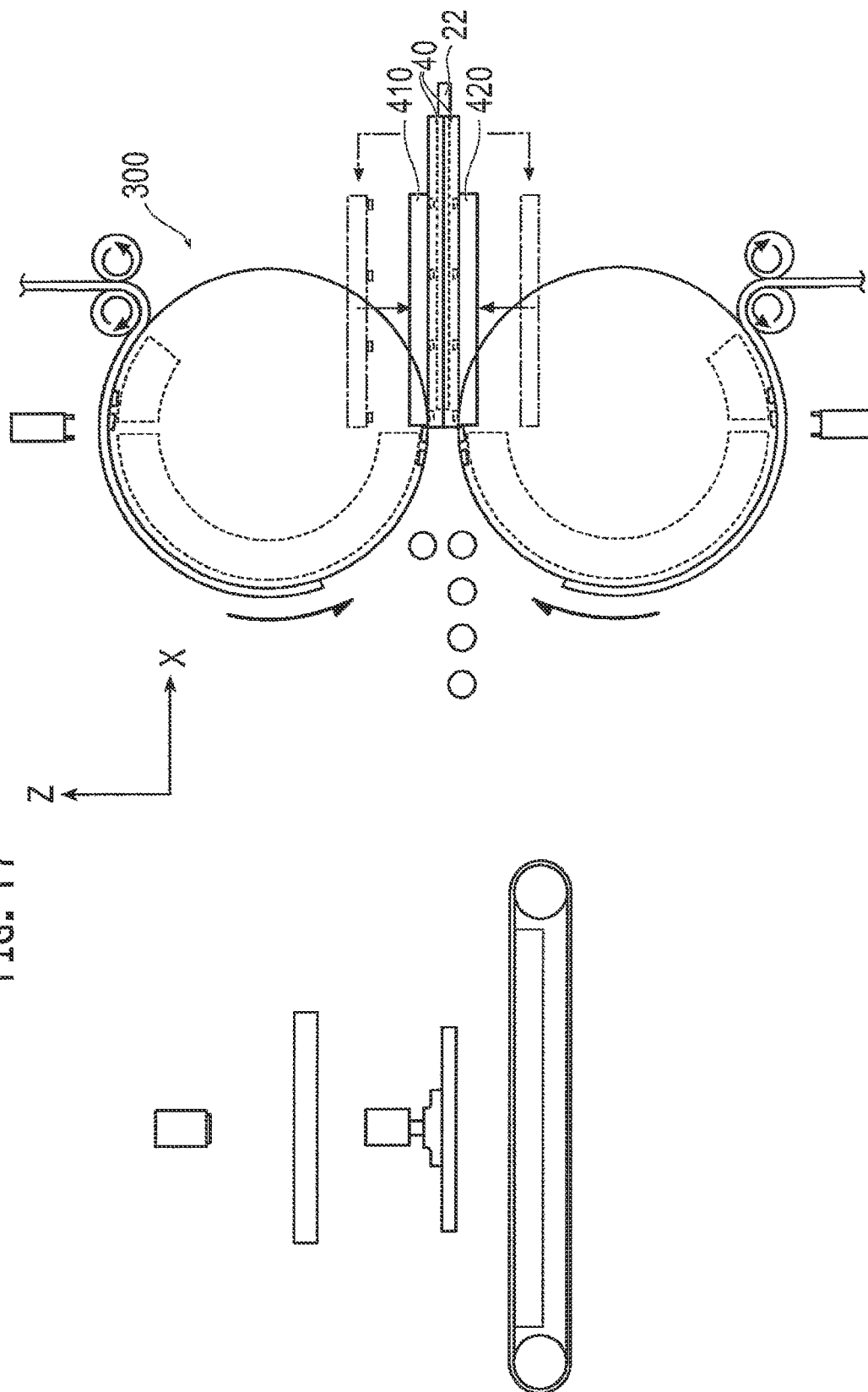
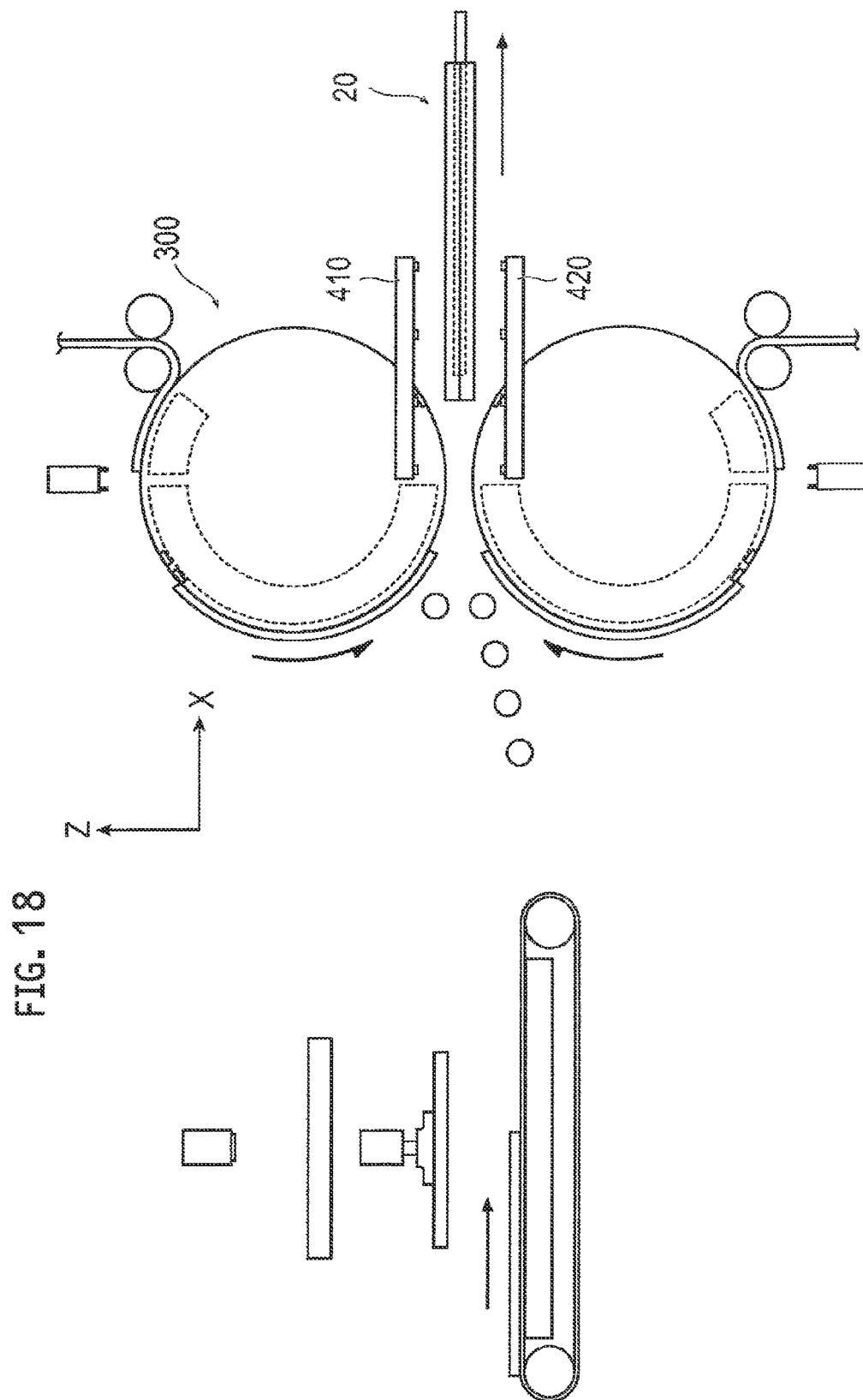
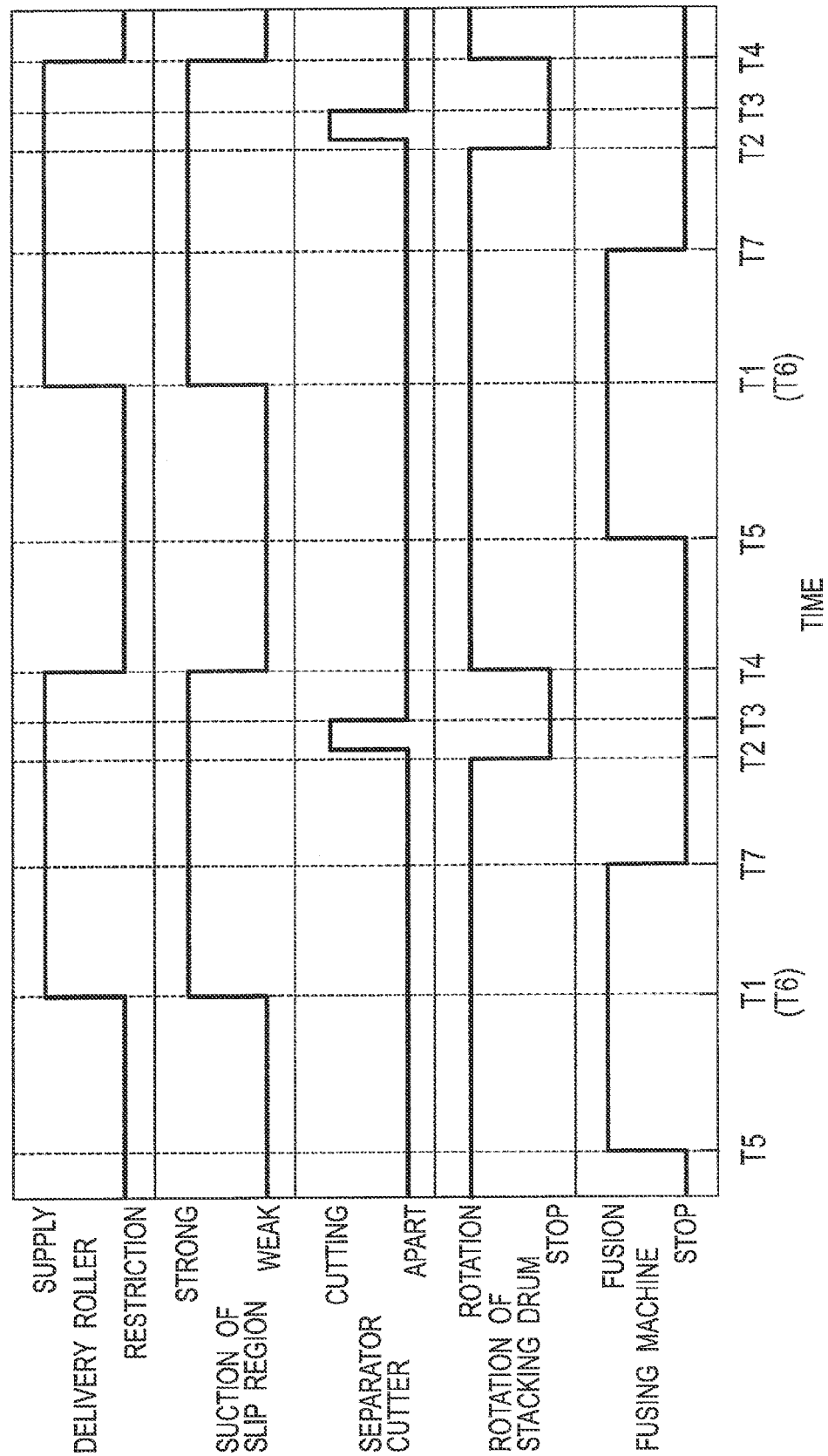


FIG. 17





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POSITION DETECTION DEVICE AND POSITION DETECTION METHOD

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a position detection device and a position detection method.

BACKGROUND ART

In recent years, in a variety of batteries such as an automotive battery, a solar cell and a battery for an electronic instrument, stacked batteries have been used. Each of the stacked batteries is configured in such a manner that a positive electrode, a negative electrode and separators are formed into a sheet shape, and that the positive electrode, the separator, the negative electrode and the separator are alternately stacked on one another in this order. Note that the positive electrode and the negative electrode are hereinafter referred to as electrodes in some case.

As devices for use in manufacturing the stacked battery as described above, a variety of devices has been proposed. Then, as a device that conveys the electrodes, for example, a device described in Patent Literature 1 is mentioned.

The device described in Patent Literature 1 includes a conveyor provided with a suction function, and conveys each of the electrodes while sucking and holding the electrode concerned on this conveyor.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

Patent Literature 1: Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication No. H11-339841

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

However, each of the electrodes and the separators for the battery is formed into an extremely thin foil shape or a thin film shape, and a single body thereof is prone to be deformed. Therefore, in the event of conveying the single body of the electrodes and the separators, there is an apprehension that the electrode or the separator may be deformed by being rounded, and so on. In particular, in the case where the electrode or the separator is cut out from a sheet material wound up in a roll shape, the electrode or the separator is prone to be rounded since curl is left therein. Moreover, in the automotive battery or the like, for example, the electrode or the separator has a sheet size as large as approximately B5 to A4, and accordingly, is prone to be deformed in comparison with a battery for a cellular phone, and the like. Then, if the separator or the electrode, which is thus cut out, is deformed, then there is an apprehension that processing precision in subsequent steps may be lowered.

The present invention has been made in consideration of such problems inherent in the conventional technology. Then, it is an object of the present invention to provide a position detection device and a position detection method, which, even if the separator or the electrode is deformed, are capable of correcting such deformation and detecting a position thereof with high precision, and enhancing precision in the subsequent steps.

A position detection device according to a first aspect of the present invention includes: a pressing unit that presses a sheet member, which is cut out from a sheet material wound up in a roll shape and composes a battery element, against a flat

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reference surface; and a position detection unit that detects a position of the sheet member pressed against the reference surface by the pressing unit. Then, the position of the sheet member, which is detected by the position detection unit, is used as position information of the sheet member in a subsequent step.

A position detection method according to a second aspect of the present invention includes: a step of pressing a sheet member, which is cut out from a sheet material wound up in a roll shape and composes a battery element, against a flat reference surface; and a step of detecting a position of the sheet member pressed against the reference surface. Then, the detected position of the sheet member is used as position information of the sheet member in a subsequent step.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing an exterior appearance of a lithium ion secondary battery.

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of the lithium ion secondary battery.

FIG. 3 is a plan view showing a packaged positive electrode, and a negative electrode.

FIG. 4 is a plan view showing a state where the negative electrode is stacked on the packaged positive electrode.

FIG. 5 is a schematic perspective view showing a stacking device.

FIG. 6 is a diagram showing an electrical configuration of the stacking device.

FIG. 7 is a side view showing a position detection device provided in the stacking device.

FIG. 8 is a front view showing the position detection device provided in the stacking device.

FIG. 9 is a plan view showing the position detection device provided in the stacking device.

FIG. 10 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a rotary conveying unit provided in the stacking device.

FIG. 11 is a first explanatory view showing a stacking process by the stacking device including a position detection device.

FIG. 12 is a second explanatory view showing the stacking process by the stacking device including the position detection device.

FIG. 13 is a third explanatory view showing the stacking process by the stacking device including the position detection device.

FIG. 14 is a fourth explanatory view showing the stacking process by the stacking device including the position detection device.

FIG. 15 is a fifth explanatory view showing the stacking process by the stacking device including the position detection device.

FIG. 16 is a sixth explanatory view showing the stacking process by the stacking device including the position detection device.

FIG. 17 is a seventh explanatory view showing the stacking process by the stacking device including the position detection device.

FIG. 18 is an eighth explanatory view showing the stacking process by the stacking device including the position detection device.

FIG. 19 is a chart showing operations of the rotary conveying unit provided in the stacking device.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

A description is made below of embodiments of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings. Note

that dimensional ratios in the drawings are exaggerated for convenience of explanation, and are sometimes different from actual ratios.

The present invention relates to a position detection device and a position detection method for a sheet member, which are applied to a part of a manufacturing process of a battery. The position detection device according to an embodiment of the present invention composes a part of a stacking device for stacking sheet members on one another. Before describing the position detection device, a description is made of a structure of the battery and of the stacking device that assembles a power generation element thereto.

[Battery]

First, with reference to FIG. 1, a description is made of a lithium ion secondary battery (stacked battery) to be formed by the stacking device. FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing an exterior appearance of a lithium ion secondary battery, FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of the lithium ion secondary battery, and FIGS. 3A and 3B are plan views of a packaged positive electrode and a negative electrode.

As shown in FIG. 1, a lithium ion secondary battery 10 has a flat rectangular shape, and a positive electrode lead 11 and a negative electrode lead 12 are taken out from the same end portion of a covering material 13. Then, as shown in FIG. 2, in an inside of the covering material 13, a power generation element (battery element) 15 in which a charge/discharge reaction progresses is housed. The power generation element 15 is formed in such a manner that packaged positive electrodes 20 and negative electrodes 30 are alternately stacked on one another.

As shown in FIG. 3A, in each of the packaged positive electrodes 20, a rectangular positive electrode 22 is sandwiched by rectangular separators 40. In the positive electrode 22, positive electrode active material layers are formed on both surfaces of an extremely thin sheet-like positive electrode current collector (current collector foil). Two separators 40 are joined to each other at end portions thereof by joint portions 42, and are formed into a bag shape. In the separator 40, a positive electrode tab 23 of the positive electrode 22 is drawn out from a side 44A that is linearly formed, and further, on a side 44B opposite with the side 44A, an engagement portion 43 that partially protrudes is formed. The engagement portion 43 engages with the covering material 13 in an inside of the covering material 13, and thereby plays a role of fixing the power generation element 15 to the covering material 13. In the positive electrode 22, on a portion thereof other than the positive electrode tab 23, a positive electrode active material layer 24 is formed.

As shown in FIG. 3B, each of the negative electrodes 30 is formed into a rectangular shape, in which negative electrode active material layers 34 are formed on both surfaces of an extremely thin-sheet like negative electrode current collector (current collector foil). In the negative electrode 30, on portions other than the negative electrode tab 33, the negative electrode active material layers 34 are formed.

When the negative electrode 30 is stacked on the packaged positive electrode 20, a shape as shown in FIG. 4 is formed. As shown in FIG. 4, when viewed from the above, the negative electrode active material layers 34 are formed larger by one size than the positive electrode active material layers 24 of the positive electrode 20.

Note that a method itself for manufacturing the lithium ion secondary battery by alternately stacking the packaged positive electrodes 20 and the negative electrodes 30 to each other is a general manufacturing method of the lithium ion secondary battery, and accordingly, a detailed description thereof is omitted.

[Stacking Device]

Next, while referring to the drawings, a description is made of a stacking device including a position detection device 200 according to the embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 5 and FIG. 6, this stacking device includes: a positive electrode cutting unit 100 that cuts out the positive electrode 22 from a sheet material D for the positive electrode; and a position detection device 200 that conveys the cut out positive electrode 22 after detecting a position thereof. Moreover, the stacking device includes: a rotary conveying unit 300 provided on a downstream side of the position detection device 200 in a conveying direction; a fusing unit 400 provided on both sides of the rotary conveying unit 300; and a control device 500 (control unit) that controls the whole of the device in a centralized manner. In this embodiment, the description is made on the assumption that a direction where the positive electrode 22 is conveyed is a conveying direction X, that a direction perpendicular to a surface of the positive electrode 22 is a vertical direction Z, and a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction Z and the conveying direction X is a width direction Y.

The positive electrode cutting unit 100 is a unit, which cuts the sheet material D for the positive electrode, which is wound up in a roll shape, into a predetermined shape by punching processing and the like, and thereby cuts out the positive electrode 22 (sheet member) with a predetermined shape. The positive electrode 22 thus cut out is rectangular, and has the positive electrode tab 23.

As shown in FIGS. 7 to 9, the position detection device 200 includes: a conveyor 210; and a suction conveying unit 220 (position correction unit). The conveyor 210 conveys the positive electrode 22 cut out in the positive electrode cutting unit 100. The suction conveying unit 220 sucks the positive electrode 22 on the conveyor 210, and conveys the positive electrode 22 to the rotary conveying unit 300 (separator conveying unit). Above the conveyor 210, there are provided an imaging camera 230 (position detection unit) and a lighting fixture 231.

The conveyor 210 includes: a suction belt 211, which is formed endlessly and has air permeability; and two rotation shafts 212, which are arranged in line in the conveying direction and rotatably hold the suction belt 211. Moreover, the conveyor 210 includes a negative pressure generation unit 213 arranged in an inside of the suction belt 211.

A plurality of air vacuum holes 214 is formed in the suction belt 211. Then, air is sucked by the negative pressure generation unit 213 through the air vacuum holes 214, whereby it is made possible to hold the positive electrode 22, which is thin and difficult to convey, on a flat installation surface 215 (reference surface) on the conveyor 210, and to convey the positive electrode 22. The installation surface 215 of the suction belt 211 has a color tone by which it is easy for the imaging camera 230 to recognize a boundary thereof with the positive electrode 22, and a color of the installation surface 215 is white in this embodiment.

Note that, in this embodiment, the conveyor 210 is applied as a device including the flat installation surface 215 capable of installing thereon the positive electrode 22 in a substantially horizontal state. However, other devices may be used as long as the flat installation surface is provided in each thereof.

As shown in FIG. 5 and FIG. 8, on both sides of the conveyor 210, a pressing unit 240 is provided, which presses and holds side portions of the positive electrode 22 on the suction belt 211. The pressing unit 240 includes clampers 242, which come close to or are spaced apart from the installation surface 215 (reference surface) on the suction belt 211 by actuators 241 controlled by the control device 500. The

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clampers **242** are members which correct distortion of the positive electrode **22** by pressing the positive electrode **22** on the installation surface **215**. In particular, the positive electrode **22** cut out from the sheet material **D** wound up in the roll shape is prone to be rounded sine curl is left therein. Moreover, each of the positive electrodes **22**, the negative electrodes **30** and the separators **40** is a material with an extremely thin foil shape, and is extremely prone to be deformed in such a large battery as an automotive battery. Note that, though the suction belt **211** is a member that sucks and holds the member brought into contact with the installation surface **215**; however, in usual, does not have suction force enough to attract a region apart from the installation surface **215**. Accordingly, the positive electrode **22** is thrust against the installation surface **215** by the clampers **242**, whereby such deformation of the positive electrode **22** is corrected. In such a way, the imaging camera **230** can be allowed to grasp the position of the positive electrode **22** with high precision, and in addition, a suction position by the suction conveying unit **220** can also be set with high precision. As a result, processing precision in subsequent steps is enhanced.

Then, as shown in FIG. 9, the clampers **242** are formed so as to be capable of pressing long regions which go along two sides **H2** and **H4** (edges) along the conveying direction of the positive electrode **22** on the suction belt **211**. In such a way, the suction position of the positive electrode **22** by the suction conveying unit **220** can be ensured between the clampers **242**. Moreover, the clampers **242** can press an inside of edges of four sides **H1** to **H4**, that is, a center side of the positive electrode **22** so that the four sides **H1** to **H4** (edges) of the positive electrode **22** can be imaged by the imaging camera **230**. Note that the clampers **242** are formed of transparent members so that the positive electrode **22** pressed thereby can be imaged through the clampers **242**. As the transparent members, for example, acrylic resin, glass and the like can be applied. However, the material of the clampers **242** is not particularly limited, and can be appropriately set in response to a frequency of the lighting fixture **231** and imaging characteristics of the imaging camera **230**.

The suction conveying unit **220** includes: a device body **221**, which is connected to a drive device (not shown) and is movable; and a suction head **222**, which is provided on a lower portion of the device body **221** and exerts suction force by being connected to a negative pressure supply source (not shown). The suction head **222** is movable three-dimensionally along the vertical direction **Z**, the conveying direction **X** and the width direction **Y** in accordance with an operation of the drive device, and further, is made rotatable along a horizontal plane.

The imaging camera **230** provided above the conveyor **210** is a unit that images the positive electrode **22**, which is conveyed by the conveyor **210**, under light, which is irradiated by the lighting fixture **231**, after the positive electrode **22** is pressed and held by the clasper **242**. The imaging camera **230** transmits, to the control device **500**, a signal that is based on an image of the positive electrode **22** imaged in the event where the positive electrode **22** is conveyed to a predetermined position and stopped there. The control device **500** that has received such a predetermined signal calculates position information, which is the position and state of the positive electrode **22**, from the signal concerned, and controls movement of the drive device of the suction conveying unit **220** based a result of the calculated position information. Then, the suction conveying unit **220** appropriately corrects the position and attitude of the positive electrode **22**, and conveys the positive electrode **22** concerned to a gap **340** (refer to FIG. 5) of the rotary conveying unit **300** to be described later.

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Specifically, the control device **500** stops the conveyor **210** at the predetermined position, and then from the image imaged by the imaging camera **230**, detects edges of side areas **E1** to **E4** corresponding to the four sides of the positive electrode **22** shown in FIG. 9. The edges concerned can be detected from a difference in color tone between the suction belt **211** and the positive electrode **22**. From this detection result, the control device **500** calculates approximate straight lines **L1** to **L4** of the four sides by using the least-squares method. Next, the control device **500** calculates four corner portions **K1** to **K4**, which are intersections between the approximate straight lines **L1** to **L4** of the four sides, and calculates an average value of the four corner portions **K1** to **K4**, and defines this average value as coordinates of an electrode center point **O**. Note that the coordinates of the electrode center point **O** are represented by coordinates in the conveying direction **x** and the width direction **Y**. Then, from either one of the approximate straight lines **L2** and **L4** of the two sides **H2** and **H4**, which go along the conveying direction of the positive electrode **22**, or from an average value of both thereof, the control device **500** calculates an inclination angle θ of the positive electrode **22** on the horizontal plane (reference surface). Thereafter, from the position information, which is the coordinates of the electrode center point **O** and the inclination angle θ , the control device **500** calculates a correction amount of the position (coordinates and inclination) of the positive electrode **22** on the horizontal plane with respect to a regular position thereof. Then, the control device **500** controls the drive device of the suction conveying unit **220** (position correction unit) to perform correction for this correction amount. Moreover, the suction conveying unit **220** conveys the positive electrode **22** to the gap **340** of the rotary conveying unit **300** while correcting the position of the positive electrode **22**.

Note that, in this embodiment, the position and state of the positive electrode **22** is recognized by the imaging camera **230**. However, other sensors may also be used, and for example, the position of the positive electrode **22** can also be recognized by a contact sensor that senses a tip end of the positive electrode **22**, and the like.

In a state where the positive electrode **22** is conveyed to the predetermined position of the conveyor **210**, and the shape of the positive electrode **22** is corrected by pressing the side portions of the positive electrode **22** by the clampers **242**, the suction conveying unit **220** goes down vertically, and sucks and holds the positive electrode **22** by the suction head **222**. Then, after releasing such restriction of the positive electrode **22** by the clampers **242**, the suction conveying unit **220** goes up while maintaining the substantially horizontal state of the positive electrode **22**. Thereafter, the suction conveying unit **220** appropriately corrects the position and attitude of the positive electrode **22** in response to the calculated correction amount, and conveys the positive electrode **22** to the gap **340** of the rotary conveying unit **300**.

In the vicinity of the gap **340** of the rotary conveying unit **300**, as shown in FIG. 10, there is provided an introduction support unit **250**, which is provided so as to sandwich upper and lower portions of the gap **340** thereby, and assists introduction of the positive electrode **22** into the rotary conveying unit **300**. The introduction support unit **250** is a unit, which is composed of a plurality of roller groups, supports the positive electrode **22** conveyed by the suction conveying unit **220**, and in addition, sends out the positive electrode **22** to the gap **340** of the rotary conveying unit **300**.

The introduction support unit **250** includes: an upper introduction support portion **251** composed of one roller; and a lower introduction support portion **252** composed of a plural-

ity of rollers. The upper introduction support portion **251** is movable in the vertical direction Z, and can turn from an "opened state" of moving upward to a "closed state" of going down therefrom and sandwiching the positive electrode **22** with a roller on a most downstream side in the conveying direction in the lower introduction support portion **252**. Moreover, the upper introduction support portion **251** drives so as to rotate, and can thereby send out, to the gap **340**, the positive electrode **22** sandwiched thereby.

The lower introduction support portion **252** turns from an "opened state" where upstream-side rollers thereof in the conveying direction go down obliquely to a "closed state" as a result that the upstream-side rollers in the conveying direction go up and become substantially horizontal in the event where the positive electrode **22** is delivered from the suction conveying unit **220**. In such a way, as shown in FIG. **14**, the lower introduction support portion **252** supports the positive electrode **22** so as to be conveyable. Such a most downstream-side roller in the conveying direction in the lower introduction support portion **252**, the roller making a pair with the roller of the upper introduction support portion **251**, is made capable of driving so as to rotate. Therefore, the most downstream-side roller rotates in a state of sandwiching the positive electrode **22** with the upper introduction support portion **251**, whereby the positive electrode **22** sandwiched thereby can be sent out to the gap **340**.

Hence, when the positive electrode **22** is conveyed by the suction conveying unit **220**, the upper introduction support portion **251** is allowed to go down, and is allowed to sandwich the tip end of the positive electrode **22** with the lower introduction support portion **252**. Moreover, the rollers of the lower introduction support portion **252** are allowed to go up to be set in the substantially horizontal state, and then support a lower surface of the positive electrode **22**. Thereafter, the positive electrode **22** is released from the suction head **222** of the suction conveying unit **220**, and the positive electrode **22** is sequentially sent into the gap **340** of the rotary conveying unit **300** by the rotation of the introduction support unit **250**.

The rotary conveying unit **300** (separator conveying unit) is a unit that stacks the separator **40** on the positive electrode **22**, which is conveyed by the suction conveying unit **220**, while cutting out the separator **40** from a sheet-like separator material S. The rotary conveying unit **300** includes a pair of an upper stacking drum **310** (first separator conveying unit, cylindrical rotor) and a lower stacking drum **320** (second separator conveying unit, cylindrical rotor), which are formed into a columnar shape.

In the pair of upper and lower stacking drums **310** and **320**, rotation axes thereof are perpendicular to the conveying direction X. Moreover, the stacking drums **310** and **320** are arranged in parallel to each other so that outer circumferential surfaces **311** thereof can be opposite to each other at a predetermined gap **340**, and have structures symmetric to each other with respect to the horizontal plane.

On the outer circumferential surfaces **311** of the respective stacking drums **310** and **320**, suction portions capable of sucking the separators **40** are formed. Moreover, in insides of the stacking drums **310** and **320**, inside structure portions **330** provided so as not to rotate are provided. A width (length in a rotation axis direction) of the stacking drums **310** and **320** is set to an extent where both edges of the separator material S protrude from both ends of the stacking drums **310** and **320**.

The upper and lower stacking drums **310** and **320** are arranged through the gap **340**. Then, at the gap **340**, the stacking drums **310** and **320** rotate toward the downstream side in the conveying direction X. That is to say, the stacking drum **310** located on the upper side rotates counterclockwise

on a sheet surface of FIG. **10**, and thereby conveys the separator **40**, which is sucked onto the outer circumferential surface **311**, to the gap **340**. Moreover, the stacking drum **320** located on the lower side rotates clockwise on the sheet surface of FIG. **10**, and thereby conveys the separator **40**, which is sucked onto the outer circumferential surface **311**, to the gap **340**. Note that the upper and lower stacking drums **310** and **320** are driven by a drive motor (not shown) in which rotation is controlled by the control device **500**.

In the stacking drums **310** and **320**, on the outer circumferential surfaces **311**, a countless number of air vent holes **312** are formed. Moreover, in the outer circumferential surfaces **311**, on partial portions thereof in the circumferential direction, recessed portions **313** (receiving portions), which are capable of receiving separator cutters **351** (cutting blades) provided on cutting units **350** to be described later, are formed. The recessed portions **313** are formed at two spots of each of the stacking drums **310** and **320**, the spots being spaced apart from each other by 180 degrees. Note that the reason why the recessed portions **313** are provided at two spots in the circumferential direction is in order to cut out two pieces of the separators **40** every time when each of the stacking drums **310** and **320** makes one rotation. However, the number of recessed portions **313** in the circumferential direction can be changed in response to the number of separators **40** to be cut out during one rotation of each of the stacking drums **310** and **320**.

Then, on the peripheries of the respective stacking drums **310** and **320**, delivery roller units **360** (locking mechanisms), which supply or restrict the sheet-like separator material S, are provided near the outer circumferential surfaces **311**. Moreover, the cutting units **350**, which cut the separator material S on the outer circumferential surfaces **311** of the stacking drums **310** and **320**, are provided. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **15**, cut piece suction units **370** for collecting unnecessary cut pieces S' generated by the cutting by the cutting units **350** are provided.

Specifically, obliquely above and obliquely below on the downstream side in the conveying direction of the rotary conveying unit **300**, the small-sized delivery roller units **360** formed into a columnar shape are provided.

In the delivery roller units **360**, obliquely above and obliquely below on the downstream side in the conveying direction of the rotary conveying unit **300**, pairs of delivery rollers **361** and **362** are provided. The delivery rollers **361** and **362**, which make a pair, are formed into a columnar shape, and are arranged through a predetermined gap. Each of the delivery roller units **360** sandwiches, into the gap, one continuous separator material S conveyed from a separator roll (not shown). Then, the delivery roller unit **360** rotates, and thereby sends out the separator material S to the rotary conveying unit **300**. Meanwhile, the delivery roller unit **360** stops, and thereby stops such delivery and restricts the separator material S. The delivery rollers **361** and **362** are controlled by the control device **500**, and send out the separator material S to the rotary conveying unit **300** at predetermined timing.

The cutting units **350** include the separator cutters **351** individually above and below the rotary conveying unit **300**. The separator cutters **351** are heat cutters, which fuse the separator material S sucked onto the outer circumferential surfaces **311** of the stacking drums **310** and **320**, and cut the fused separator material S into a predetermined shape. Specifically, first, the separators **40** are sucked onto and conveyed by the outer circumferential surfaces **311** of the stacking drums **310** and **320**. In this event, when the recessed portions **313** of the stacking drums **310** and **320** move to positions

opposite to the separator cutters 351, the separator cutters 351 move so as to enter the recessed portions 313 of the stacking drums 310 and 320 upon receiving an instruction of the control device 500. In such a way, the separator cutters 351 fuse the separators 40, and cut out the separators 40 into such a predetermined shape as shown in FIG. 3A. In the event of continuously cutting out the separators 40 from the separator material S, a rear end of the separator 40 cut out first is defined as the side 44B on which the engagement portion 43 is formed, and a front end of the separator 40 cut out next is defined as the side 44A. As described above, the two sides 44A and 44B which do not coincide in shape with each other are simultaneously cut out by the cutting units 350, whereby the surplus cut pieces S' are generated.

As shown in FIG. 15, the cut piece suction units 370 include cutter-oriented suction heads 371 which exert the suction force. Then, at timing when the separator cutters 351 come off and are retreated from the recessed portions 313 after cutting the separator material S, the cutter-oriented suction heads 371 move so as to come close to regions thus cut. Thereafter, the cutter-oriented suction heads 371 suck and hold the surplus cut pieces S' of the separators 40 cut out by the separator cutters 351. Then, while sucking and holding the cut pieces S', the cutter-oriented suction heads 371 are spaced apart from the outer circumferential surfaces 311 of the stacking drums 310 and 320. Thereafter, the suction by the cutter-oriented suction heads 371 is stopped to thereby release the cut pieces S', and the cut pieces S' are sucked and collected by suction inlets 372 provided at positions spaced apart from the outer circumferential surfaces 311 of the stacking drums 310 and 320, the suction inlets 372 being provided separately from the stacking drums 310 and 320.

Here, if the cut pieces S' are attempted to be collected only by the suction inlets 372 without using the cutter-oriented suction heads 371, then there is an apprehension that, in such a suction process, the cut pieces S' may be brought into contact with the separators 40 left on the outer circumferential surfaces 311 and with the separator material S. However, the cut pieces S' are collected by the suction inlets 372 after being once sucked and separated from the outer circumferential surfaces 311 by the cutter-oriented suction heads 371, and can be thereby collected while suppressing damage to the separators 40 and the separator material S by the cut pieces S'.

As shown in FIG. 10, in the insides of the respective stacking drums 310 and 320, the inside structure portions 330 are provided. In each of the inside structure portions 330, there are non-rotatably formed: a first negative pressure chamber 331 capable of adjusting strength of a negative pressure in response to the process at the time when the device operates; and a second negative pressure chamber 332 in which the negative pressure is kept substantially constant at the time when the device operates. The first negative pressure chamber 331 and the second negative pressure chamber 332 are connected to a negative pressure supply device 333 provided with a pressure regulating valve, and are capable of adjusting internal pressures thereof in such a manner that the negative pressure supply device 333 is controlled by the control device 500.

The first negative pressure chamber 331 and the second negative pressure chamber 332 are isolated from the outside by an inner circumferential surface of each of the stacking drums 310 and 320. Hence, on the outer circumferential surfaces 311 of the stacking drums 310 and 320, regions of the negative pressure are generated in such a non-rotatable manner through the air vent holes 312 formed in the stacking drums 310 and 320. These regions do not rotate even if the stacking drums 310 and 320 rotate. Such first negative pres-

sure chambers 331 are formed in range from positions, which correspond to the delivery roller units 360, toward the rotation directions of the stacking drums 310 and 320 to positions corresponding to the separator cutters 351. Such second negative pressure chambers 332 are formed in ranges of substantially 180 degrees from positions, which correspond to the separator cutters 351, toward the rotation directions of the stacking drums 310 and 320 to positions corresponding to the gap 340.

Hence, as shown in FIG. 11, on the outer circumferential surfaces 311 of the stacking drums 310 and 320, slip regions A1 (suction force adjustment regions), in which the negative pressures are adjusted and changed at positions corresponding to the first negative pressure chambers 331, are formed. Moreover, on the outer circumferential surfaces 311, suction regions A2, in which the negative pressures are substantially constant and the separator material S or the cut out separators 40 are sucked and held at positions corresponding to the second negative pressure chambers 332, are formed. The suction regions A2 have strong suction force, can hold the separator material S or the cut out separators 40 by the suction force, and can rotate these along the rotations of the stacking drums 310 and 320. The slip regions A1 can also set therein suction force equivalent to that of the suction regions A2, and can rotate the separators 40. Moreover, while holding the separator material S to an extent where the separator material S concerned is not separated from the outer circumferential surfaces 311, the slip regions A1 lowers the suction force thereof, and can thereby slip the separator material S on the outer circumferential surfaces 311 without rotating the same separator material S in the event where the stacking drums 310 and 320 rotate.

Moreover, in the inside structure portions 330, in ranges thereof from the positions, which correspond to the gap 340, toward the rotation directions of the stacking drums 310 and 320 to the positions corresponding to the delivery roller units 360, either the first negative pressure chambers 331 or the second negative pressure chambers 332 are not provided. Therefore, in regions of the outer circumferential surfaces 311, which correspond to these ranges, non-suction regions A3, which do not suck the separators 40 without generating the negative pressures therein, are non-rotatably formed.

Then, by the stacking drums 310 and 320, the rotary conveying unit 300 sucks and conveys the separators 40 while cutting out the same separators 40. Then, while synchronizing a rotation speed of the stacking drums 310 and 320 and a conveying speed of the positive electrode 22 by the position detection device 200 with each other, the rotary conveying unit 300 sequentially stacks the separators 40 on both sides of the positive electrode 22 from the downstream side in the conveying direction X. At this time, as shown in FIG. 10, the positive electrode 22 is introduced in a tangential direction T of the columnar stacking drums 310 and 320 by the suction conveying unit 220.

The fusing unit 400 is a unit that fuses both edges of the separators 40 stacked on both surfaces of the positive electrode 22 as shown in FIG. 3A. As shown in FIG. 10, this fusing unit 400 includes a pair of upper and lower fusing machines 410 and 420 on both ends of the stacking drums 310 and 320 in the rotation axis direction.

On the upper and lower fusing machines 410 and 420, on surfaces thereof opposite to each other, a plurality of protrusions 411 and 421 are provided along the conveying direction X. Then, the separators 40 are pressurized and heated by the protrusions 411 and 421 opposite to each other, whereby it is made possible to fuse the separators 40 to each other.

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The fusing machines **410** and **420** can move in the conveying direction X and the vertical direction Z. That is to say, the fusing machines **410** and **420** come close to each other while moving in the conveying direction X at the same speed as that of the separators **40** so as to synchronize with the separators **40** and the positive electrode **22**, which are conveyed to the gap **340** and are stacked on one another there. Then, by the protrusions **411** and **421** opposite to each other, the stacked separators **40** are joined to each other, whereby the joint portions **42** are formed. Thereafter, when the positive electrode **22** packed in a bag made of the separators **40** is conveyed to a predetermined position, the fusing machines **410** and **420** are spaced apart therefrom, and move to the upstream side in the conveying direction. Then, one more time, the fusing machines **410** and **420** come close to each other while moving in the conveying direction X at the same speed as that of the separators **40**, and fuse other joint portions **42**. After all of the joint portions **42** are joined to each other, the fusing machines **410** and **420** are spaced apart from each other, and the packaged positive electrode **20** thus fabricated is released.

Note that such mutual joining of the separators **40** is not limited to the above-mentioned structure. That is to say, for example, it is also possible to join the separators **40** to each other while heating the separators **40** between a pair of heating rollers which are rotating, to crimp the separators **40** only by pressurization without heating, or to join the separators **40** to each other by using an adhesive.

As shown in FIG. 6, the control device **500** centralizes all of the positive electrode cutting unit **100**, the imaging camera **230**, the pressing unit **240**, the conveyor **210**, the suction conveying unit **220**, the introduction support unit **250**, the delivery roller units **360**, the stacking drums **310** and **320**, the cutting units **350**, the cut piece suction units **370**, the negative pressure supply device **333** and the fusing unit **400**, and integrally controls all of them. Then, the control device **500** can operate the respective units of FIG. 6 while synchronizing the units concerned with one another. Note that the control device **500** can also control other devices for fabricating the battery together with the above-described units in a centralized manner.

Next, while referring to FIG. 11 to FIG. 19, a description is made of a stacking method using this stacking device.

First, the sheet material D for the positive electrode, which is wound up in the roll shape, is cut by the positive electrode cutting unit **100**, and the positive electrode **22** is formed. The positive electrode **22** thus cut out is placed on the installation surface **215** of the conveyor **210**, which is provided in the position detection device **200**, by an unillustrated suction pad, conveyor or the like. Moreover, each of the delivery roller units **360** sandwiches and restricts, into the gap, one continuous separator material S sent from the separator roll. Hence, as shown in FIG. 11, a tip end of the separator material S is located on an uppermost portion or lowermost portion of the rotary conveying unit **300**. Then, in each of the first negative pressure chambers **331**, the negative pressure is set low, and the separator material S is not drawn out on the slip region A1 of the outer circumferential surface **311**, but the stacking drum **310** or **320** rotates while slipping on the inner surface of the separator material S. Note that, in this embodiment, two separators **40** are cut out during one rotation of the stacking drum **310** or **320**, and accordingly, as shown by each chain double-dashed line in FIG. 11, the separator **40** cut out previously is already sucked and conveyed onto the outer circumferential surface **311** of the stacking drum **310** or **320**.

As shown in FIG. 11, the conveyor **210** on which the positive electrode **22** is placed conveys the positive electrode **22**, which is located on the installation surface **215** of the

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suction belt **211**, in tandem (array in which the tab is located on the upstream side in the conveying direction X) in line in the conveying direction X. In this event, the positive electrode **22** is sucked by the suction belt **211**, and accordingly, an occurrence of a curling-up phenomenon or the like is suppressed. Note that the positive electrode **22** may be conveyed in parallel (array in which the tab is located in the width direction Y). When the suction belt **211** is moved to a predetermined position, the control device **500** stops the movement thereof while keeping a state of sucking the positive electrode **22**. Then, as shown in FIG. 12, the pressing unit **240** is actuated, and presses the long regions, which go along the two sides H2 and H4 of the positive electrode **22**, by the clampers **242** (refer to FIG. 8 and FIG. 9). In such a way, the deformation such as curling of the positive electrode **22** is corrected. Then, a portion of the positive electrode **22**, which has floated from the suction belt **211**, approaches the suction belt **211**, and is thereby sucked by the suction belt **211**, and the positive electrode **22** will be tightly attached onto the installation surface **215**.

In this state, the imaging camera **230** images the four sides H1 to H4 of the positive electrode **22**, and transmits the predetermined signal to the control device **500**. By the above-mentioned method, from the received signal, the control device **500** calculates the coordinates of the electrode center point O and the inclination angle θ , and calculates the correction amounts of the position and inclination with respect to the regular position of the positive electrode **22**. Note that, in the event of such imaging, the clampers **242** press the inside (center side of the positive electrode **22**) of the edges of the four sides H1 to H4 of the positive electrode **22**, and accordingly, the four sides H1 to H4 can be surely imaged by the imaging camera **230**. Moreover, the clampers **242** are formed of a transparent material, and accordingly, even if the clampers **242** enter such an imaging range, the positive electrode **22** can be imaged through the clampers **242**.

Next, the suction head **222** of the suction conveying unit **220** located above the suction belt **211** is allowed to go down, and the suction head **222** is thrust against the upper surface of the positive electrode **22**. In such a way, the positive electrode **22** is sucked to the suction head **222**. Note that the positive electrode **22** is also sucked by the suction belt **211**. However, the suction force of the suction head **222** is set higher than that of the suction belt **211**, or alternatively, the suction by the suction belt **211** is stopped temporarily, whereby the positive electrode **22** can be separated from the suction belt **211** by the suction head **222**.

Next, the stacking drums **310** and **320** rotate, and the recessed portions **313** move toward the positions corresponding to the separator cutters **351**. In this event, when the recessed portions **313** take a predetermined angle α to the positions of the separator cutters **351**, then by the control device **500**, the negative pressures of the first negative pressure chambers **331** are increased, and the suction force of the slip regions A1 is strengthened. Moreover, the delivery roller units **360** are rotated, and the separator material S is sequentially sent out while being sandwiched between the pairs of delivery rollers **361** and **362**. In such a way, the supply of the separator material S is started for the stacking drums **310** and **320** (refer to T1 of FIG. 19). Then, in the slip regions A1 in which the negative pressures are increased and in the suction regions A2, the separator material S is sucked onto the outer circumferential surfaces **311** of the stacking drums **310** and **320**, and the separator material S is sequentially drawn out following the rotations of the stacking drums **310** and **320**. Note that the predetermined angle α is an angle corresponding to the length of one piece of the separators **40** to be cut out.

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Thereafter, as shown in FIG. 13, the suction conveying unit 220 goes up while maintaining the positive electrode 22 in the substantially horizontal state, thereafter, moves in the conveying direction X, and conveys the positive electrode 22 to the gap 340 of the rotary conveying unit 300. At this time, the suction conveying unit 220 corrects the position and attitude of the positive electrode 22 in such a manner that the drive device thereof is controlled by the control device 500. Specifically, during a period from sucking the positive electrode 22 until delivering the positive electrode 22 to the rotary conveying unit 300, that is, on the way of conveying the positive electrode 22, the suction conveying unit 220 corrects the position and attitude of the positive electrode 22. In such a way, the position of the positive electrode 22 is always maintained with high precision, and the precision of the stacking in the subsequent steps is enhanced.

Then, as shown in FIG. 14, the positive electrode 22 conveyed by the suction conveying unit 220 reaches the introduction support unit 250 in the "opened state", which is provided in front of the gap 340 of the rotary conveying unit 300. Then, the introduction support unit 250 allows the upper introduction support portion 251 to go down, and sandwiches the tip end of the positive electrode 22 with the lower introduction support portion 252. Moreover, the introduction support unit 250 allows the rollers of the lower introduction support portion 252 to go up, turns to the "closed state" by setting the rollers in the substantially horizontal state, and supports the lower surface of the positive electrode 22. Thereafter, the positive electrode 22 is released from the suction head 222 of the suction conveying unit 220, and the positive electrode 22 is sequentially sent into the gap 340 of the rotary conveying unit 300 by the rotation of the introduction support unit 250.

Moreover, in the rotary conveying unit 300, when the stacking drums 310 and 320 rotate by the angle α from the start of the rotations, the rotations of the stacking drums 310 and 320 are stopped (refer to T2 of FIG. 19). At this time, the separator material S is drawn out onto the stacking drums 310 and 320 by the angle α corresponding to one piece of the separators 40. Moreover, the recessed portions 313 are located opposite to the separator cutters 351 of the cutting units 350. Then, by the instruction of the control device 500, the separator cutters 351 are thrust against the separator material S, and the separator material S is formed into the predetermined shape, whereby the separators 40 are cut out. The separators 40 thus cut out are located on the suction regions A2 of the stacking drums 310 and 320, which are shown in FIG. 11, and accordingly, are sucked by and held on the stacking drums 310 and 320.

Then, the separator cutters 351 come off and are retreated from the recessed portions 313 after cutting the separator material S. At this timing (refer to T3 of FIG. 19) when the separator cutters 351 are retreated, as shown in FIG. 15, by the instruction of the control device 500, the cutter-oriented suction heads 371 come close to the surplus cut pieces S', suck and hold the same, and thereafter, return to the original positions thereof. Thereafter, the suction by the cutter-oriented suction heads 371 is stopped to thereby release the cut pieces S', and the cut pieces S' are sucked and collected by the suction inlets 372 shown in FIG. 10.

Then, after the positive electrode 22 is released from the suction head 222 of the suction conveying unit 220, the positive electrode 22 is sequentially sent into the gap 340 between the stacking drums 310 and 320 by the rotation of the introduction support unit 250. Moreover, the stacking drums 310 and 320 are rotated one more time (refer to T4 of FIG. 19), and the separators 40 thus cut out are rotated while being left

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sucked, and are conveyed to the gap 340. Note that, in the event of rotating the stacking drums 310 and 320 one more time, such a state is set, where, by the control device 500, the negative pressures of the first negative pressure chambers 331 are lowered to thereby weaken the suction force of the slip regions A1, and the separator material S is restricted by the delivery roller units 360 (refer to FIG. 18). In such a way, the stacking drums 310 and 320 rotate while slipping on the inner surfaces of the separator material S without allowing the separators 40 to be drawn out on the slip regions A1 of the outer circumferential surfaces 311.

When the tip ends of the separators 40 reach the gap 340 of the rotary conveying unit 300, then as shown in FIG. 16, the two separators 40 are first stacked on each other, and thereafter, the separator 40 is stacked on both surfaces of the tip end of the positive electrode 22. At this time, the speed of the separators 40 and the speed of the positive electrode 22 become equal to each other. Moreover, by the control device 500, conveying positions (conveying timing) and conveying speeds of the separators 40 and the positive electrode 22 in the rotary conveying unit 300 and the suction conveying unit 220 are controlled so that the separators 40 and the positive electrode 22 can be stacked on one another at an appropriate position set in advance.

Next, by the instruction of the control device 500, a pair of the fusing machines 410 and 420 move in the conveying direction X while coming close to each other, and sandwich and crimp only tip ends of both edges of the separators 40. Then, while moving the fusing machines 410 and 420 in the conveying direction X of the separators 40 and the positive electrode 22, the tip ends concerned are fused by the protrusions 411 and 421 (refer to T5 of FIG. 19). After passing through the gap 340, the separators 40 reach the non-suction regions A3 of the stacking drums 310 and 320. Therefore, the separators 40 are separated from the outer circumferential surfaces 311 of the stacking drums 310 and 320 without receiving the suction force, and are sequentially discharged in the conveying direction X in a state of sandwiching the positive electrode 22 therebetween. Then, since the tip ends of the separators 40 are already joined to each other, the separators 40 are not separated from each other even if the separators 40 are separated from the outer circumferential surfaces 311 of the stacking drums 310 and 320.

Also thereafter, in synchronization with the stacking drums 310 and 320, the positive electrode 22 is conveyed in the substantially horizontal state in the conveying direction X by the introduction support unit 250. Then, the separators 40 sucked onto the outer circumferential surfaces 311 of the stacking drums 310 and 320 are sequentially stacked on both surfaces of the positive electrode 22 following the rotations of the stacking drums 310 and 320. Note that, at this time, the suction force of the slip regions A1 is strengthened one more time in order to cut out the next separators 40, and the supply of the separator material S by the delivery roller units 360 is started (refer to T6 of FIG. 19).

Then, after the positive electrode 22 is conveyed to the predetermined position in a state where the separator 40 is stacked on both surfaces of the positive electrode 22 concerned, a pair of the fusing machines 410 and 420 are spaced apart from each other, and are moved to the upstream side in the conveying direction. Thereafter, as shown in FIG. 17, the fusing machines 410 and 420 are allowed to come close to each other while being moved in the conveying direction X one more time, and other joint portions 42 are fused. After all of the joint portions 42 on both edges of the separators 40 are joined to each other, as shown in FIG. 18, the fusing machines 410 and 420 are spaced apart from each other, and the positive

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electrode 22 is released in a state where the separators 40 are stacked on both surfaces of the same positive electrode 22 (refer to T7 of FIG. 19). Thereafter, the joint portions 42 of the sides 44B of the separators 40 are also joined to each other by other fusing machines (not shown), and the packaged positive electrode 20 is formed.

Note that such packaged positive electrodes 20 can be continuously fabricated by repeating the above-described steps.

The packaged positive electrodes 20 thus fabricated are conveyed to the next steps, are stacked alternately with the negative electrodes 30 to be then formed into the power generation element 15, and finally, the lithium ion secondary battery 10 is manufactured.

In accordance with this embodiment, in a state where the positive electrode 22 (sheet member) is pressed against the flat installation surface 215 (reference surface) by the pressing unit 240, the position of the positive electrode 22 is detected by the imaging camera 230 (position detection unit). Therefore, in a state where the deformation of the positive electrode 22 is corrected, the position of the positive electrode 22 can be detected with high precision. Hence, the detected position of the positive electrode 22 can be used as the position information, for example, necessary for the subsequent conveying step thereof and the step of stacking the positive electrode 22 concerned on the other sheet members (separators 40 and negative electrode 30), and the precision in the subsequent steps is enhanced.

Moreover, the suction conveying unit 220 (position correction unit) is provided, which corrects the position (coordinates of the electrode center point O and inclination angle θ) of the positive electrode 22 based on the position of the positive electrode 22, which is detected by the imaging camera 230 (position detection unit). Therefore, the position of the positive electrode 22 can be corrected to the appropriate position.

Moreover, the pressing unit 240 includes the clampers 242, which are brought into direct contact with the positive electrode 22, and press the positive electrode 22 against the installation surface 215. Therefore, the positive electrode 22 can be surely thrust against the installation surface 215, and the deformation of the positive electrode 22 can be corrected.

Moreover, the pressing unit 240 presses the positions spaced apart from the four sides H1 to H4 (edges) of the positive electrode 22 by a predetermined distance. Therefore, the edges of the positive electrode 22 can be imaged by the imaging camera 230, and the position of the positive electrode 22 can be detected accurately.

Moreover, the clampers 242 are formed of the transparent material. Therefore, even if the clampers 242 enter the imaging range, the position of the positive electrode 22 can be detected through the clampers 242.

Moreover, by being provided on the suction belt 211, the installation surface 215 is provided with the suction force. Therefore, the positive electrode 22 is thrust against the installation surface 215, whereby the positive electrode 22 is sucked to the installation surface 215, both of the thrust force and the suction force act on the positive electrode 22, and the deformation of the positive electrode 22 can be corrected more surely. In such a way, such grasping of the position of the positive electrode 22 by the imaging camera 230 can be performed with high precision. Moreover, the suction position by the suction conveying unit 220 (position correction unit) can also be set with high precision. As a result, the processing precision in the subsequent steps is enhanced.

Note that the present invention is not limited to the above-mentioned embodiment, and is modifiable in various ways.

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For example, in the above-described embodiment, as the packaged positive electrode 20, a mode is described, in which the positive electrode 20 is packed into the separators 40. However, a thing to be packed by the above-described stacking device may be the negative electrode 30, and in this case, the position detection device 200 is applied to the negative electrode 30.

Moreover, in this embodiment, the position detection device 200 conveys the positive electrode 22 to the rotary conveying unit 300 for stacking the positive electrode 22 on the separators 40; however, a conveying destination is not limited to this. Hence, a similar configuration to the position detection device 200 can be used for the position detection and conveyance not of the electrodes but of the separators 40.

Moreover, in the above-described embodiment, the description is made of the case where, as shown in FIG. 1, the positive electrode lead 11 and the negative electrode lead 12 are taken out from the same end portion; however, arrangement of the leads is not limited to this. The positive electrode lead 11 and the negative electrode lead 12 may be taken out, for example, from end portions opposite with each other. In this case, in the event of forming the power generation element 15 of the lithium ion secondary battery 10, the negative electrode 30 and the packaged positive electrode 20 are stacked on each other so that the positive electrode tab 23 and the negative electrode tab 33 can be directed in reverse directions to each other.

Moreover, in the position detection device 200, the positive electrode 22 is conveyed in the substantially horizontal state; however, may be conveyed in other directions.

Moreover, the introduction support unit 250 is composed entirely of the rollers; however, may be composed of other members such as flat members.

Moreover, in this embodiment, the positive electrode cutting unit 100, the imaging camera 230, the pressing unit 240, the conveyor 210, the suction conveying unit 220, the introduction support unit 250, the delivery roller units 360, the stacking drums 310 and 320, the cutting units 350, the cut piece suction units 370, the negative pressure supply device 333 and the fusing unit 400 are synchronized with one another by the control device 500 (synchronization device). However, it is not always necessary that all of the above-described units be electrically synchronized with one another, and for example, at least a part thereof may be mechanically linked and synchronized with one another.

Moreover, in this embodiment, the clampers 242 of the pressing unit 240 are brought into direct contact with the positive electrode 22. However, for example, the clampers may come close to the positive electrode 22 through a gap, and may press the positive electrode 22 by gas blown out from the clampers concerned. In such a way, the clampers are not brought into direct contact with the positive electrode 22, and accordingly, damage of the positive electrode 22 can be suppressed.

Moreover, in this embodiment, the description is made of the mode in which the position of the positive electrode 22 is corrected on the way of conveying the positive electrode 22 by the suction conveying unit 220. However, the step of correcting the position of the positive electrode 22 by using the detected position information and the configuration of the position correction unit are not limited to this case. For example, besides on the way of conveying the positive electrode 22, the position of the positive electrode 22 can be corrected at the time of sucking and lifting up the positive electrode 22, at the time of allowing the positive electrode 22 to go down, or after releasing the suction of the positive electrode 22. At the time of sucking and lifting up the positive

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electrode 22, the position of the positive electrode 22 can be corrected by adjusting the position and attitude of the suction conveying unit 220 or adjusting the position and attitude of the conveyor 210. At the time of allowing the positive electrode 22 to go down, the position of the positive electrode 22 can be corrected by adjusting the position and attitude of the suction conveying unit 220 or adjusting the position and attitude of the introduction support unit 250. After releasing the suction of the positive electrode 22, the position of the positive electrode 22 can be corrected by adjusting the position and attitude of the introduction support unit 250.

The entire contents of Japanese Patent Application No. 2011-085731 (filed on Apr. 7, 2011) and Japanese Patent Application No. 2012-067805 (filed on Mar. 23, 2012) are incorporated herein by reference.

The description has been made above of the contents of the present invention along the embodiment; however, it is self-obvious for those skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited to the description of these, and that varieties of modifications and improvements are possible.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

In accordance with the position detection device and position detection method of the present invention, the position of the sheet member is detected in a state where the sheet member is pressed against the flat reference surface, and this is used as the position information of the sheet member in the subsequent steps. Therefore, the position of the sheet member can be detected with high precision in a state where the deformation of the sheet member is corrected, and for example, in the subsequent conveying step and the subsequent step of stacking the sheet member on other sheet members, the precision of the steps is enhanced.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

10 LITHIUM ION SECONDARY BATTERY
 20 PACKAGED POSITIVE ELECTRODE
 22 POSITIVE ELECTRODE (SHEET MEMBER)
 30 NEGATIVE ELECTRODE
 40 SEPARATOR
 200 POSITION DETECTION DEVICE
 210 CONVEYOR
 211 SUCTION BELT
 215 INSTALLATION SURFACE (REFERENCE SURFACE)
 220 SUCTION CONVEYING UNIT (POSITION CORRECTION UNIT)
 230 IMAGING CAMERA (POSITION DETECTION UNIT)
 240 PRESSING UNIT
 242 CLAMPER
 500 CONTROL DEVICE
 D SHEET MATERIAL
 H1 to H4 SIDE (EDGE)
 The invention claimed is:
 1. A position detection device comprising:
 a pressing unit that presses a sheet member against a flat reference surface, the sheet member being cut out from a sheet material wound up in a roll shape, and composing a battery element; and
 a position detection unit that detects a position of the sheet member pressed against the reference surface by the pressing unit,

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wherein the position of the sheet member, which is detected by the position detection unit, is used as position information of the sheet member in a subsequent step.

2. The position detection device according to claim 1, further comprising:

a position correction unit that corrects the position of the sheet member by using the position information of the sheet member.

3. The position detection device according to claim 1, wherein the pressing unit comprises a clamper that is brought into direct contact with the sheet member and presses the sheet member against the reference surface.

4. The position detection device according to claim 1, wherein the pressing unit presses a position spaced apart from an edge of the sheet member by a predetermined distance.

5. The position detection device according to claim 1, wherein the pressing unit is formed of a transparent material.

6. The position detection device according to claim 1, wherein the reference surface has suction force.

7. A position detection method comprising:

pressing a sheet member against a flat reference surface, the sheet member being cut out from a sheet material wound up in a roll shape, and composing a battery element; and

detecting a position of the sheet member pressed against the reference surface,

wherein the detected position of the sheet member is used as position information of the sheet member in a subsequent step.

8. The position detection method according to claim 7, further comprising:

correcting the position of the sheet member by using the position information of the sheet member.

9. The position detection method according to claim 7, wherein pressing the sheet member against the reference surface comprises pressing the sheet member with a pressing unit that is brought into direct contact with the sheet member.

10. The position detection method according to claim 7, wherein pressing the sheet member against the reference surface comprises pressing a position spaced apart from an edge of the sheet member by a predetermined distance with a pressing unit.

11. The position detection method according to claim 7, wherein pressing the sheet member against the reference surface comprises pressing the sheet member with a pressing unit formed of a transparent material.

12. The position detection method according to claim 7, wherein pressing the sheet member against the reference surface comprises pressing the sheet member with a pressing unit against the reference surface having suction force.

13. A position detection device comprising:

pressing means for pressing a sheet member against a flat reference surface, the sheet member being cut out from a sheet material wound up in a roll shape, and composing a battery element; and

position detection means for detecting a position of the sheet member pressed against the reference surface by the pressing means,

wherein the position of the sheet member, which is detected by the position detection means, is used as position information of the sheet member in a subsequent step.

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